

THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NURSING

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EDITORIAL COMMENT

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS ESTABLISHED

Before this magazine reaches our readers, central headquarters for our national organizations will have become an established fact. After the vote of the delegates at the Atlanta convention, in favor of such headquarters, in New York, the committee in charge made inquiry as to possible office space. It was greatly desired that this should be found in the building at 156 Fifth Avenue where the National Organization for Public Health Nursing is located, and it has finally been possible to secure it. Two offices have been leased and Miss Albaugh, who has been in charge of the Bureau of Information at 44 East 23rd Street, will be office director, for the present, at least. September had been thought of as the date for establishing this work, but the need of a center for a recruiting campaign has hastened matters and the rooms were rented from July 15th. The Red Cross finances the undertaking for the first year. The American Nurses' Association, the National League of Nursing Education, and the Department of Nursing of the Red Cross are jointly represented here.

RECRUITING CAMPAIGNS

During the war, under the auspices of the Council of Defense, a tremendous effort was made to secure greater numbers of candidates for our nursing schools, and this effort was successful. Schools were asked to enlarge their classes and their housing accommodations, to shorten their courses for college graduates, and in every way to help meet the situation. The high school and college graduates had the needs of our nursing schools constantly before them, presented as a service to their country. The armistice brought a reaction that has been and is being keenly felt by our nursing schools and by the public. We all thought that we could relax our efforts, and save for the work of the Interstate Secretary which included many talks to students on Nursing as a Profession, direct efforts at recruiting

were largely abandoned. We did not realize that a large proportion of the war volunteers would drop out of nursing as soon as the direct patriotic motive was removed, and that our classes would be thinned in consequence. In the meantime, there has been a redistribution of graduates, due to the increasingly urgent demands in the fields of nursing education, of public health, and of the Red Cross. The private duty field has been so depleted that the public has become alarmed and is interested as never before in our problems. On one side, more and more graduate nurses are demanded for positions of trust, while on the other, fewer applicants have been entering the probation classes, so that there are in some hospitals hardly enough students to keep the wheels turning.

We believe we have reached the turning, however, for once the need was keenly felt, measures were taken for relief of the shortage of applicants. The first organized effort seems to have been made in Chicago by the Central Council on Nursing Education, as has been previously reported. This is an organization of hospital boards and superintendents, for the purpose of interesting high school and college graduates in nursing and of guiding them to the best schools. This Council is not trying to fill all the schools, only those which offer a satisfactory course. The movement is financed by the fees from the hospitals and an executive secretary is employed. The results have been most encouraging.

In Michigan, a state-wide campaign has been recently completed which was so successful that it is said there is not a school in the state which has not its full quota of students. Speakers were sent throughout the state, which was carefully districted, and there was publicity by means of posters, stickers, newspaper and magazine articles. The Pennsylvania-Delaware Division has been conducting a similar campaign.

In many places the Nightingale Celebration was made a medium of publicity to emphasize the need of more student nurses, as our news items will show, notably that given at Orchestra Hall, Chicago, and the dinner at the Biltmore, New York. Both of these were civic occasions with speakers of eminence and both served the purpose of bringing the profession of nursing before the public in an impressive way.

At Hastings, Nebraska, a ten weeks' preliminary course in nursing is being given at Hastings High School, to applicants who will agree to enter one of the city's training schools at the completion of the course. The movement was endorsed by the State Department of Vocational Education. The subjects are those covered in most of the preliminary courses in our training schools.

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In addition to these state and local measures, a nation-wide recruiting campaign is being undertaken by our three national organizations in coöperation with the Department of Nursing of the Red Cross, not only for the purpose of securing students, but for making better known the proper standards of nursing education and for enlisting the support of the public in maintaining them. It is not the intention of those in charge of this movement to duplicate work that is already being undertaken in other ways. The work will be directed from the new headquarters of our associations at 156 Fifth Avenue, New York, and will be carried out through the Red Cross Divisions in coöperation with state and district nursing associations.

It is important to remember, in all this effort, that it is not enough to attract students; we must keep them. If a student enters a school which has not comfortable living accommodations or adequate instruction, she will not only leave the school, but she will become a walking protest against that school, and against nursing as a profession. It is a well known principle of advertising that no amount of publicity will sell poor goods for a long period of time, there must be something back of the advertisement to make good its promises. As our Interstate Secretary has said in her addresses, "You cannot compel young women to enter nursing, you must attract them."

FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE MEDALS

Announcement has been made of the awards by the International Red Cross Committee at Geneva of the Florence Nightingale medal. American nurses who received this honor are: Helen Scott Hay, Florence M. Johnson, Martha M. Russell, Linda K. Meiers, Alma E. Foerster, and Mary E. Gladwin. We are sure that all will rejoice that these medals have been given to nurses who have done hard, uphill work, often under great difficulty and opposition. We believe all these women served abroad except Miss Johnson, but the hundreds, even thousands, of nurses whom she inspired and befriended as they left this country and returned, will feel that the award to her was as appropriate as to any who were nearer the scenes of war.

A SOUTHERN PUBLIC HEALTH CENTER

The School of Social Work and Public Health at Richmond, Virginia, has completed its third year and is making an effort to obtain an endowment of \$60,000 for the better support of a work which has met a great need. The school was at first housed in rooms in the Juvenile Court Building, but now occupies two buildings. The classes have grown from thirty, the first year, to one hundred and seven for the year just ended, fifty-four of the students having been

enrolled in the Department of Public Health Nursing. There are two courses offered in this division, one full course of eight months' duration, and another of four months. Ninety-six graduates of the school are filling various positions of responsibility. An affiliation of the school with William and Mary College has been recently completed.

It is well known that for social work in the south, southern nurses can be more successful, as a rule, than northern ones who are unused to southern conditions of life. The poorer quarters in southern cities present many problems which are different from those in northern slums. The negro and the foreigner have ways of their own which must be known and understood by the public health nurse who is trying to help solve their difficulties. The school in Richmond is more accessible to southern nurses than are our northern courses in public health and it is to be hoped that there will be no difficulty in obtaining the needed endowment for its support.

A NEW MEDICAL CENTER

Rochester, New York, the home city of the JOURNAL, bids fair to become a medical center second to none in this country, if the terms of the recent gifts to the University of Rochester can be carried out. The enormous sum of \$9,000,000 has been given to the University by the General Education Board and by George Eastman, for the purpose of founding a medical school of the highest type. The Rochester Dental Dispensary will be used as the clinic of the dental department of the school and as this is already well equipped and endowed, it adds to the value of the other gifts.

A hospital is a necessary part of the plan for a new medical school and it is earnestly hoped that this may be made a university hospital and school of nursing, of as high a type as it is intended that the medical school shall be.

It is interesting to know that one reason why Rochester was selected for this medical school by the General Education Board is that it is so desirable a place of residence for professors and their families.

THRIFT

To promote thrift in ourselves, and in others who may be under our guidance, nothing is more salutary, though to some not joyous, than to keep an itemized account of expenditures. The Government Loan Organization, through its Woman's Division, 121 Broadway, New York, goes a step further and asks individuals not only to keep accounts, but to make a budget based on past expenditures, with a view to saving. This organization issues a budget and account sheet which is an excellent model of the form in which such accounts may

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be kept. Any ordinary blank book could be ruled off with similar headings and doubtless the result would be, as the Government hopes, an increase in saving, and wiser spending. Sample sheets may be obtained from the New York office. If nurses would keep personal accounts in this manner, the budgets so worked out might form an equitable basis for salaries, based on necessary expenditures with reference to the part of the country in which they are working.

THE NURSES' RELIEF FUND

The chairmen of State Relief Fund Committees are, many of them, trying to rouse interest in the Fund in every district and alumnae association in their territory. There is need of their efforts, for the Fund is giving in benefits, at the present time, almost all that it can safely spare without encroaching on its principal, yet the requests for help keep coming in, and these requests are so urgent and the help is so evidently needed, that they must be met if possible. Let every one who has not given anything to the Relief Fund this year, do so at once. Possibly those who have contributed, would double their contributions or give again, if they could realize the need.

THE NURSES' MEMORIAL FUND

The fund for the Nightingale School in France which is being raised by American nurses in memory of those of their number who died in service, has reached the amount of \$44,479. We have promised \$50,000,—perhaps by fall our energy will be renewed and we shall easily complete the sum.

A CORRECTION

In the convention proceedings of the July JOURNAL appeared an article called, "Accrediting a School of Nursing," by Elizabeth C. Burgess. This was, in fact, not a written article, but an extemporaneous discussion. Through an oversight, the material was not sent to Miss Burgess for revision, which we greatly regret.

THE EDITORSHIP OF THE JOURNAL

The whole country is, naturally, interested as to who is to be Miss Palmer's successor. At the meeting of the JOURNAL Board, called in June to consider matters of policy for the JOURNAL, it was found impossible to secure the women desired, and rather than make a hasty appointment, the matter was put off until later. In the meantime, the assistant editor who has been with Miss Palmer for thirteen years, has been asked to carry on the work as acting editor.

THE SOCIAL, ECONOMIC AND EDUCATIONAL STATUS OF THE NURSE¹

BY RICHARD OLDING BEARD, M.D.

University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn.

It is fitting that words of cheer and messages of special meaning should be addressed directly to you on a day like this, when you are completing one of the critical periods of your personal history. Yet the particular word I have to bring to you is so big with cheer, the message that I carry is of so deep a meaning that I would fain extend it to all the people of your community and to all the members of the profession you are about to enter.

Deservedly to-day you occupy the center of your local stage of interest, and yet I would ask you to remember that it is but a part of the great world stage upon which the Director of your destiny ushers you,—a stage upon which all the men and women are merely players, and yet all are spectators of each others' play. And lest that seem, by the very bigness of the event, to diminish the individual role one has to fill, to impel each of us to accept his or her place in the play with the veriest humility, it is well for us, again, to remember that the success of the whole performance turns on how well we play our individual part, that failure of ours means, in a measure, confusion of the entire caste. So far from any belittlement of the part you have to play in the impending future, I wonder if you realize the mighty and moving drama that is being enacted upon that particular portion of the world stage to which your calling is assigned?

Three years of preparation which you have faithfully followed, which your instructors have faithfully directed, should have made you fit for responsibility, ready for opportunity; but have they, perhaps, revealed to you the largeness of the responsibilities, the scope of the opportunities that await you? Do you realize the new social sense that is being born in the consciousness of human society, the new appreciation of age-old values that has come in our day?

The world war has been a great awakener. The awful experiences of half a decade have stabbed the spirit of men broad awake. Ears that had been deaf to half a century of counsel from the world's great teachers have been unstopped. Eyes that had been held to the dead level of economic achievement have been opened as on the Mount of Transfiguration to see visions. The thoughts of men, narrowed to the concerns of self, to the insularity of national affairs, have been

¹ An address delivered at the Lakeside Hospital, Cleveland, O., May 26, 1920.

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suddenly widened to the embrace of humanity. The hands upon the clock of civilization have not been turned back, even though the earthquake shock of the most frightful of wars has stood them still. The vision of the great Victorian is about to be fulfilled as "through the shadow of the globe we sweep into the younger day," and there are those of us who have faith to believe that it will eventually be the day

When the war-drums beat no longer and the battle-flags are furled,
In the parliament of man, the federation of the world.

Among the immediate results of this war, three great problems stand out to focus the attention of men and women,—problems in the solution of which your profession and mine are equally concerned, in which, indeed, all the agencies of human betterment are enlisted. May I ask you to think of these. They are: (1) The worth of human life; (2) The conservation of human health; (3) The religion of social justice.

1. *The worth of human life.* "Life struck sharp on death makes awful lightning," and when that glare is intensified by the multiplication to millions of sudden deaths it illuminates the value of all life. This generation of thinking men and women will not lose within their lifetime the memory of that fearful light. It is not a happy thought that the cutting off of the young manhood of the nations should be necessary to enhance the worth of the thing so recklessly sacrificed; but certain it is that human society has suddenly become impatient of its loss, that it cherishes a new sense of the value of the human asset, that measures for the extension of human life meet with a ready response in the minds of the people. And they are measures quite possible of application. They involve a revision of the methods of our living from the cradle of the womb to the threshold of the timely grave. Pre-natal care, infant welfare, child protection, school nursing, health insurance, accident prevention, personal and communal hygiene, are each and all the expressions of an intensified appreciation of the thing we call life.

2. *The conservation of human health* is the necessary corollary to the preservation of human life. It is embodied in the principles of preventive medicine, the practice of which is undoubtedly destined to be the medicine of the future. It will not long remain the business of your profession or of mine to cure, but to control the causes of disease; it will not be ours merely to restore, but, instead, to conserve health. All the agencies I have named as preservative of human life are means addressed also to this end. For the real value of life is conditioned upon the measure of health and these agencies represent the opening of so many new fields of social endeavor for the nurse.

And what concern will these larger efforts for the conservation of human health have for you?

I think it will be well if each one of you shall spend some part of your earlier years of practice in private nursing. Nothing can better teach you the needs of the people; nothing will so well cultivate your sense of personal responsibility; nothing will so surely train you in methods of approach to the inner life of men and women,—and, most difficult approach of all, of the little children. But let me beg of you not to regard your private practice field as your Land's End, as the goal of your ultimate desire. Let me ask you to look upon it simply as your first phase of graduate study. At least for the chosen among you, larger fields of usefulness await your personal ambition and your powers of service.

You may become the specialized nursers of the public health and many are the paths of opportunity you may so enter. As maternity teachers, as infant welfare workers, as public school nurses, as industrial nurses, as medical social service nurses you may establish the principles and teach the practice of healthful living in the homes of the people of every age and in every walk of society.

And you may go farther. You may aspire to be not of the army of workers alone, but to be the directors of these varied activities, institutional managers, teachers and superintendents of teachers in your own profession, to be of that honored few who carry on the lighted torch of inspiration from one generation to another.

3. To serve well, to the help and the saving of the lives, and the health and the happiness of men, you must have within you the passion for social service, *the religion of social justice*, the last of the three great ideas which are so greatly engaging the interest and commanding the devotion of the best lovers of their kind to-day.

In its ultimate end, its highest expression, yours is a profession of service. If it is not that, then it is merely a trade, and among the meanest of trades, because it trades upon the misfortunes of others. But to serve as the mechanism, the medium of social justice; to seek to level up the scales of opportunity which in the past have swung so beneficially for the few, so unequally for the many; to hold out to the unfortunate, whether unfortunate by their own failure or their own fault—it matters not, the hope and the realization of the hope of life, more life, and fuller life; to offer to them the happiness of health and the development of soul and mind and body which health potentializes, to help to make them economically efficient—and self-dependent; to point to and to set their feet upon the upward path, is "an errand all divine." But it is an errand for which you must have not only the will, but the essential fitness. Whether you serve in the

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home or in the school, in the industrial or the commercial field, in the rural community or in the specialized agencies of civic nursing, in the direction of other workers, or in the teaching of other nurses, you must be fittingly trained and you must carry with you the guarantee of fit training. These two essentials, a fit training for the nurse, and a guarantee that she has had it, for the benefit of the public,—give me the text of the chief message that I want to bring to you to-day.

I have marvelled, again and again, over the story of the struggle into existence of the profession of nursing, a struggle under the two heaviest of handicaps, the lack of public recognition and the lack of public support. It has been a remarkable evolution and none the less remarkable because the elements which have gone into its making have been crude. The nurse of the past generation with all her certain limitations, has served her day faithfully and well.

Nevertheless, the fact remains that neither the schools of nursing nor their teaching product have been invariably and altogether fit. The fact remains that the great majority of the schools exist still, not because their pupils have need of them, but because the hospitals to which the schools are attached need their pupils. They teach and train nurses, not for the primary ends of education, but for the benefit of the hospitals in which nurses are trained. The relationship is an abnormal one and it is so because it rests upon two fundamental mistakes—the mistake that the hospital is a public benefaction and as such is entitled to private support, either in money or in service, and the mistake that the hospital has, in itself, a teaching function that it can fitly exercise.

The training of nurses, whether in undergraduate or graduate courses, needs to be standardized. Only as it is standardized under recognized authority, does it afford to the public any guaranty of its adequacy. It can be standardized in only one way, by association of the school of nursing with an educational institution of high order which assumes direct responsibility for the teaching. The hospital, when the school has come into proper alliance with such a teaching institution, falls into its fitting place as the well-conducted laboratory of the nurse in training.

The day of the university education of the nurse dawned eleven years ago. It has been a slow dawn and the sun of that day rises slowly still, but surely, towards its zenith. Memory rekindles in me an event that signally marked that dawning. Eleven years ago this coming month it fell to my fortunate lot to address a joint meeting of the Superintendents' Society and of the Nurses' Associated Alumnae assembled in Minneapolis. I recall the great audience chamber,

crowded to capacity, I have a sense still of the sea of interested faces upturned to the speaker's desk,—but I have a distinct consciousness of one face, the face of the late Isabel Hampton Robb, aglow with the fervor of her own deeply aroused feeling. As I announced in the course of that address upon the University Education of the Nurse that the University of Minnesota had approved the organization of the first university school of nursing established anywhere in the world, and as the rest of that great gathering rose to its feet in glad acclaim of the good news, she sat there and her tears flowed, not hidden tears, tears of joy that the dream of her life for the education of women in nursing was about to be realized. As she wrung my hands at the close of that meeting she said: "I was not ashamed that you should see me cry; my tears came from a deep well of gratitude." And I did not forget that it was she who, as head of the Johns Hopkins School, many years before, had first stirred in me a living, working interest in the education of nurses. In the annals of the profession of nursing should be enrolled in golden letters the name of Isabel Hampton Robb who, more than any other, inspired the organization of nurses in America and gave to that organization an abiding sense of the educational future of the nurse.

Since that day, eleven years ago, the University of Minnesota has been able to maintain and strengthen the standards she set for the educational and physical fitness of her matriculants in nursing. She has carefully selected her applicants and has always given preference to women of superior preparation and intelligence. Despite a serious housing handicap, the enrollment of students in the school has increased fifteen times over. The ideal of an eight-hour service day has been realized. Minnesota pupil nurses are in every way recognized as University students. They compare favorably with any other part of the student body. They share in the service enterprises and general utilities of the University campus so far as these are open to women. They have developed a fine *esprit de corps* and they work together consistently under the student government plan.

In the establishment of this university school of nursing, the example of the University of Minnesota has been followed by the universities of California, Indiana, and Cincinnati. Simmons College, of Boston, conducts admirably the formal teaching of nurses in affiliation with the Children's Hospital. A number of preëxisting schools have been associated with other universities.

(To be continued)

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THE USE OF THE THOMAS SPLINT

(Notes of a lecture given by Colonel H. W. Orr at St. Elizabeth's Hospital, Lincoln, Nebraska.)

Some very important lessons in the treatment of fractures were learned during the recent war. This is true, especially, of open or compound fractures, those where the skin was broken and a large open wound was exposed, such as were frequently found. There were between 12,000 and 15,000 fractures in the American Army alone, whilst the British and French had a much larger number.

In Great Britain, in 1917, there was much debate as to whether fractures should be thoroughly treated at once, or left until the patient was settled in a hospital; also as to the different methods of treatment. It was found best to adjust a fracture at the earliest opportunity possible, as the sooner it is done and the better it is held in normal position, the better results will be achieved. This is very difficult to do and the fracture should be held in place with splints.

During the first year of the war, the British had great difficulty in fractures of the femur. More than 60 per cent of these cases died, when they occurred on the battle field. During the third year of the war, the death rate was reduced to 12 per cent, due to the use of the Thomas splint and to the fact that splint teams were organized.

These splint teams consisted of a group of two or three men who often went over the top with the men and applied the Thomas splint as soon as a fractured case was found. Men who had these splints applied properly, came in, in good condition, and sometimes were taken as far back of the lines as the base hospitals, before other treatment was necessary.

The Thomas splint consists of an iron ring which can be slipped over the limb to the hip, allowing the body to rest in it. To the sides of this ring are attached two straight rods slightly longer than the limb, connected by a notched piece, across the lower end. To apply this splint, first have someone hold the foot in normal position and pull strongly till the correct length is secured. While holding the leg in this position, put the ring over the foot and have the patient grasp the ring and pull it up until he is sitting in it, then raise the limb higher than the splint and taking a muslin bandage, make hammocks across from one rod to the other, pinning them in place with safety pins.

These hammocks should be stretched across tight enough so that the femur has the normal curve forward and to keep the limb from sagging. They should extend all the way down the limb to the heel. If the patient has a shoe on, tie something to the foot to continue the

pull on both sides,—a skewer through the shoe and resting on the bars at each side may be used. If the patient does not have a shoe, adhesive straps should be fastened to each side of the limb and brought down, fastening one over the rod and one under the opposite rod. Always have these straps applied so as to make the pull come from above the knee in fractures of the femur.

Every factory or mill where a number of men are employed, should be supplied with a Thomas splint, also every ambulance should carry one and have a properly instructed person to apply it. This same principle applies to all fractures.

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS, NATIONAL LEAGUE OF NURSING EDUCATION¹

BY S. LILLIAN CLAYTON, R.N.

In consideration of the progress which nursing education has made during 1919, and of the many problems which confront us at this time, we cannot fail to be impressed with the facts that during the past year our advancement has been retarded by several factors, and that our present problems are many of those which we have always had with us, plus new ones brought about by war and other influences.

The war with its many evils has created a desire for progress and has stimulated to greater efforts more than one profession. In an article by Frank E. Spaulding, we find a statement concerning the education of the nation, which is applicable, also, to the education of the public in its relation to nursing.

Of the many impressive revelations of the great world war none was more impressive than that of the supreme importance of education. In Russia and Prussia, the whole world witnessed the dire disaster resulting, in the one case, from the lack of universal education, in the other, from misdirected false education, and both the strength and the weakness of our country have been easily traceable to the excellencies and to the deficiencies respectively of our educational provisions and efforts. Now is the time to take stock of these impressive revelations; to look into the demands and the opportunities of the future. Now is the time to set earnestly about the reorganization and development of our school undertaking

(and to interrupt my quotation can we not substitute the term "nursing" for the word "school"?)

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¹ Address given at the convention in Atlanta, Ga., April 12, 1920.

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may be rapidly made to meet the larger opportunities and to bear the heavier responsibilities that are confronting us.

Now is the time to correct the shortcomings of the past. It is scarcely necessary to review them, yet a brief summary may help us in their consideration. They may be classified under two general divisions: 1st, those which are economic in their origin; 2nd, those which arise because of a misunderstanding of the true objectives of nursing education.

Under the first division we have the great question of supply and demand affecting first the hospital and then the public as a whole.

The existing inequality of supply and demand is a problem of universal interest, and is therefore discussed by the medical and by the nursing profession, by hospital and by lay people. No two of these groups agree wholly as to the underlying causes of the condition, because no two groups have the same objective (or think they have not). Suffice it to say that various remedies for the situation have been advanced such as, shorter hours of duty, less housework, better housing conditions, improved teaching personnel, methods, and equipment, wholesome recreation and social life; the elimination of military discipline and a greater measure of self-government. We are also told that the real reason for this condition is the higher educational standard of admission. (This would be humorous were it not so serious, when we consider what these standards really are in the majority of training schools.) We hear, too, that the course of training is too long; that a revision of the required curriculum is necessary, again that the average young woman does not care to work with her hands and that in any event the work is too hard.

We might continue indefinitely, but in the end, the sum total of our deliberations would be practically the same.

Let us turn to the second general division, and consider briefly the objectives of nursing education.

Our conception of nursing is not the same to-day as it was formerly, nor can it be; because our point of view must be widened to include the varied and increased demands which are being made by the medical profession and by the public upon the women who go out from our training schools.

The preparation of the nurse merely for the care of the sick in their homes and institutions is not a difficult problem and may be easily assumed by the average hospital, but to-day this is but one phase of her education. Dr. C. E. A. Winslow tells us:

The new field of nursing requires a highly trained and specialized expert,—the visiting nurse must be no empirically trained upper bedside servant. She

must understand thoroughly the general fundamental laws of hygiene and sanitation which means a mastery of the principles of physiology and bacteriology, and she must have a minute grasp of their special application in the field of her own work, whether it be school nursing, tuberculosis nursing or infant welfare. She must know these things not merely as a practitioner, but as a teacher, which means not only a knowledge of details, but a vision of right relationships and a talent for effective presentation.

Our foremost hospital executives and representatives of the medical profession also believe that the ideal of the future should be that of training for public service. If, therefore, our objective has been widened to include not only the foreground of the patient as demonstrated in his bedside care, but the background of that patient as well, regarding factors in that background as responsible for bringing him to the foreground of medical and nursing care,—if that objective requires the practical and the social education as stated by Dr. Winslow, if it requires academic preparation for teaching and supervision as well as the practice and theory of bedside care,—is the hospital equipped to give this preparation in its entirety, and should it be expected to do so? Is it logical to place this burden wholly upon an institution which must make another group its first consideration? If so, then the hospital must change its entire plan of organization and plan definitely to establish within itself an educational department. This would require economic readjustment on the part of the institution and on the part of the student.

The number of nursing students will not increase permanently on the old economic basis, nor should it, for this basis to-day is fundamentally wrong for the student, educationally, socially and physically. It is fundamentally unsound for the hospitals. Their primary purpose is to afford care for the sick and to what extent their functions should be educational, is for them to decide. Only a very few have so determined. Certainly at present, the burden placed upon the hospital, the training school and the student is greater than can be borne.

In studying the program of any educational group, we quickly realize that their problems and their topics for discussion are very similar to our own. Therefore, may we not find some of their suggestions worthy of our consideration?

Every young student should be given the opportunity to secure the education, physical, scientific and social, necessary to prepare her adequately to meet the needs as previously set forth. We know that there are many who have not received such preparation, many who will not, and few who are really giving back to either hospital or society the service expected of them. And the criticisms come from all parties concerned.

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We *must* find a way to make universally real the ideals which we have. We *must* reach the objective which we believe to be ours.

At the present time we have but the merest beginning of the educational program necessary to this end. Let us agree, as one of our educators has said, that our minimum objectives are: 1st, Essential elementary knowledge, training and discipline in the care of the sick. These we know should be provided within the hospital; 2nd, Occupational efficiency. This presupposes preparation for special types of nursing service, only part of which can be provided within the hospital; 3rd, Public or civic responsibility. The essential elementary preparation should be given in the regular school for nurses, the details of which are well known. This must be the strong foundation for the second and third objectives, and we must not permit it to occupy too much of the student's time. This preparation should be standardized and the teaching staff should have had at least a full high school education previous to their professional training.

These simple provisions should convince anyone of their necessity; but their application alone would at once bring about a great change in the very foundations of our training school system. Only statistics can really prove the above statement; and yet all of my hearers know it to be true.

The content, the quality, and the language of instruction are matters of concern to the students, their parents, the community, the state, the nation; and it may prove to be true for nursing education as for any public education, that a worthy program for American training schools must make adequate and effective provision for supervision and control of such instruction by duly authorized officials.

At the present time it is not possible to secure an adequate number of nurse teachers with the qualifications mentioned, hence the necessity of making provision for their preparation is a matter of fundamental importance.

Training for our second and third objectives should follow the first, and this preparation we believe can be given in schools other than schools of nursing. We believe it should be under a central control and financed by public funds. Central schools have been provided for other forms of education, why not for this?

Would such a program of supervised and standardized education for the nurse, supported by public funds and resulting in the sound preparation of the student for private and for public service be too expensive to consider? How would it compare with the cost of the varied activities incident to the war, where no return was expected—

except destruction? What would be the returns as measured in the spirit and efficiency of the hospital care of patients; in the freedom to render such service thus secured to institutional officials; in the spirit of and readiness for public service of the nurse? Public financial support appears to be a very practical method of dealing with the large nursing problem now confronting us; but the development of a working plan for such a solution of the question, will require a number of years.

The most important immediate factor is the securing of properly qualified nurse teachers and the establishment of a department of nursing education which shall be on a par with any other state and national educational department. It is only necessary for the American people to be as interested in the health of the nation as in any economic problem, to have the decision made that the plan is worth while and that it shall be carried out.

In conclusion, to continue the line of argument as presented by Mr. Spaulding and to quote further from him:

America is distinguished as the one important nation of the world that fails to recognize education as one of the half dozen or half score great national fundamental interests and responsibilities.

This is a startling fact; but it constitutes an all sufficient reason for adequate, governmental recognition of education, for the simple reason that only through such recognition can there be assured to all American people adequate preparation for the great tasks which lie before them; that only through such recognition of education can the American nation be qualified to discharge the unprecedented responsibilities that should be welcome, and which will be inevitable.

The whole world to-day recognizes not only these unprecedented responsibilities, but the unparalleled opportunities as well, that are America's. May we not recognize—all Americans—before it is too late—that the only sane hope of rising to these responsibilities of grasping these opportunities, must be founded upon the determination to prepare ourselves for them, individually, as a community and as a nation?

We are not prepared now. We are no more prepared to-day to meet the great emergencies of peace which are confronting us, than we were prepared, three years ago, for the emergencies of war. Education, hasty and hectic, was our chief resource in preparing for war. Now—education, deliberate, intensive and sustained, must be our basic principle in preparing for peace.

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PELLAGRA: ITS SYMPTOMS AND TREATMENT¹

BY STEWART R. ROBERTS, S.M., M.D.

Professor of Clinical Medicine, Emory University, Atlanta, Ga.

There are three epidemic diseases in the south,—malaria, of which you have just heard, hook-worm disease, and pellagra.

The history of pellagra is a romance of clinical medicine. The disease originated in the Asturias of northern Spain, and was first described there in 1735, when it was called *mal de la rosa*, or sickness of the rose, referring to the reddish eruptions of the hands and face. It next appeared in northern Italy about 1750, and now is disappearing from that country. In 1911, I searched northern Italy for a case of pellagra as severe as we had then in the south, and as we still have in the south. There was not a case of acute, severe, malignant typhoid pellagra to be found. It appeared in France in 1828, and was reported in Egypt in 1847. In America it was first reported in 1864.

The Egyptian report in 1847 and the New York report in 1864 were strangely neglected, they were printed and forgotten, but the real activity and interest began with a case reported by Harris of Georgia in 1902. It is now found from Canada to Chili, and is probably far more frequent in the northern United States than is generally recognized. I have seen acute pellagra in Boston, in a patient never outside Massachusetts.

Pellagra is derived from two Italian words used by the common people long before the disease was known scientifically, *pellis agra*, or rough skin. It is strange how pellagra developed synonyms among the common people before it received scientific interest from the medical profession. In the south it is known as the corn bread disease, and in Italy it was known as the disease of polenta, which is really our southern corn bread. Polenta is really yellow corn bread, the Italian corn is yellow.

It may be defined as an endemic and epidemic disease, periodic and progressive in its course, and involving chiefly the cutaneous, digestive and nervous systems. It has been endemic in Spain and Italy for more than two centuries. It suddenly became epidemic in the southern states in the first years of the present century, and in the last eighteen years there have probably been 500,000 cases and 50,000 deaths in the United States from pellagra alone. South Carolina is averaging over 500 pellagra deaths a year at the present time. Epidemics show years of increase, as in the south from 1902

¹ Address given at the twenty-second convention of the American Nurses' Association, Atlanta, Ga., April 14, 1920.

to 1910; years of severity as from 1911 to 1916; years of decline as from 1917 on.

1. The Cutaneous System. The pellagrous skin includes two separate conditions: (a) A rough, scaly, branny skin, chiefly involving the hands, forearms, elbows, arms, knees, rarely the body and face. In rare cases the entire body may be of a branny roughness. (b) An inflammatory condition ranging from the pink red of a light sunburn to a bright cedar wood tint of a severe eruption. To this inflammatory eruption, lasting from a few days to a few months, the name *pellagrous dermatitis* is given. The eruption disappears gradually by the exfoliation of the epidermis involved, and this is known as the "peeling" in pellagra. The eruption is most variable. It may be limited to a sunburn tint on the dorsa of the hands; it may be like a red glove that covers the hands and extends up the forearms; or in addition it may cover the sides of the nose,—the butterfly figure, or in very rare cases it may surround the neck with a sternal prolongation like a four in hand tie, known as Casal's cravat. In severe acute pellagra, with fever, the typhoid type, large vesicles and bullae may form on the hands, or deep fissures. The elbows, knees, forehead, and instep are usually of the branny roughness. When the eruption is on, the patient is said to be in the midst of an attack. At this time, also, the digestive and nervous symptoms are usually at their worst. After the attack, the hands and face may resume their former smoothness, or they may appear thinner and rougher than normal. The palms of the hands and the plantar surfaces of the feet usually escape. The eruption is always bilateral, it is made worse by the sun, and is of convicting service in diagnosis.

2. Either preceding, accompanying, or just after the eruption, in the well developed cases, the digestive system causes the patient more disturbance than does the skin. The tongue loses its coat, becomes a coatless beet tongue, even far redder and more naked of its epithelium than the diabetic tongue. There is a true glossitis. The mucous membrane of the mouth takes on a fiery redness often involving the pharynx, the "sore mouth" of the pellagrin. The diarrhoea usually begins at this time. Liquid stools,—more frequent between midnight and morning, have no relation to food; these average five to twenty a day and are extremely weakening. The rectal and vaginal mucosa may now become inflamed, and anorexia becomes prominent. Consider now this unhappy picture; weakness, diarrhoea, stomatitis, rectitis, vaginitis, dermatitis, and often, in the severe cases, mental changes.

3. In the mild cases, or even after repeated mild attacks, the nervous system is very little affected. Ten per cent of pellagrins

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develop pellagrous insanity. Between this insane ten per cent, and those whose nervous system is unaffected, there is the larger number who nervously and mentally are below par. Dilated pupils, exaggerated reflexes, emotionalism, melancholia, despair, and suicidal tendencies are common; the patient may have a strange prescience that pellegra is his disease and death the end. Pathological changes occur in the cells of the cord and cortex. Inflammation of the meninges, dilatation of the superficial vessels of the cortex, edema and softening occur; often degeneration of the posterior columns, with pigmentation and contraction of the nerve cells.

Mentally the pellagrin has the morbid concentration of the neurasthenic. His blood pressure is low, his skin affected, his muscles weak, flesh lost, and he feels apart and afar from his former self. He rarely answers questions directly or accurately, he moves slowly, he would have you listen to him long as he relates the variations of his suffering. As the attack disappears, the appetite improves, the eruption passes, new smooth epithelium appears on the dorsa of the hands, the diarrhoea lessens, the mind improves, and the interest in life reasserts itself.

Now is the interval between attacks, the pellagra sine pellagra, the pellagra without the eruption. There are really two pellagras; the pellagra of the attack, recognizable by the stomatitis, dermatitis, and diarrhoea; the pellagra between attacks, so common among the women of the south. A mother on the farm, with the wear and tear of many children and no servants, perineal laceration, enteroptosis, no rest, coarse food and that of her own cooking, careless of teeth and toilet, gradually loses her appetite and flesh, has flurries of diarrhoea, wasted hands, no typical attack, just a nutritional slipping. These are the pellagrins without eruption. The disease, like a snake in the grass, is seen here and there by its symptoms, but the whole snake, or the typical attack, is not seen.

Pellagra is as variable as syphilis. One may have syphilis and its sole attack may be on the aorta with a syphilitic aortitis. It may attack the nervous system and we may have tabes or locomotor ataxia. Likewise, pellagra may come without eruption at all, or it may come chiefly with eruption. One may have it without disturbance of the digestive system at all and yet, on the other hand, one may have it so that one becomes exsanguinated and dies with it. It is one of the most variable of human diseases.

From Casal's time in Spain to the present day, pellagra has been connected in the minds of medical men and of the laity with poor food. The profession of Italy committed itself to Indian maize or corn as the cause. Indeed, between corn and some unknown infectious

agent much serious work has been done and volumes of articles written. It is now generally agreed that the sum total of experiments, research, and argument, is against the infectious theory, and that it is a disease caused in some way by bad food, a faulty, unbalanced food, lacking in some of the articles necessary to furnish a balanced food intake. It is, therefore, a nutritional disease, allied in etiology to beri-beri and scurvy. There are three ideas advanced in the effort to locate the nutritional fault: (a) that pellagra is caused by a lack of vitamins in the food, the substance described by Funk; (2) the fault is due to an amino-acid deficiency; (3) to a deficient supply of the mineral constituents of the food. The Egyptian report summed the whole matter by saying that the cause is a "deficiency in protein, gauged by its biological value."

Goldberger and his associates of the Public Health Service have thrown a flood of light on faulty food as a cause, and therapeutically one can feel reasonably confident that, taken in time, with a liberal supply of a well balanced dietary, the pellagrin has little to fear. The following is a summary of Goldberger's work:

(1) At the Mississippi Penitentiary Farm, on a diet of flour, corn meal, syrup, rice, sugar, pork fat, cabbage, turnip greens, turnips and coffee, six convicts, of a pellagra squad of eleven, developed the disease.

(2) In two orphan homes in Mississippi, where pellagra had been common and recurrences the rule, as soon as the inmates were placed on a diet of meats, milk, peas, beans, fresh vegetables, and bread, with a lessening of the carbohydrate syrup content, the disease practically disappeared, and recurrences ceased.

(3) In a pellagra ward at the Georgia Asylum for the Insane, the advent of a similar balanced dietary gave similar results. The Illinois institutions report the same results.

With the use of a balanced, high protein, vitamin-containing diet in a pellagrin, the change for the better, with gain in weight and strength is marked. For example, a young married woman, always peculiar in regard to food, developed pellagra and lost forty pounds. It was discovered that from childhood she refused meats and eggs, was a knick-knack eater, choosing syrup, salads, and breads. On a milk-egg-meat diet, with rest, she gained fifty pounds, and is now active. There are those who develop the disease because they do not have the proper food, there are others who, having the proper food, do not eat it, and develop the disease. Here food is of consuming importance, but it is of no importance unless it is consumed.

There are various types of the disease: (1) mild pellagra, one or two mild attacks, with recovery, growth to manhood, and a healthy

life; (2) gradual years. pellagrin without out a t the vit

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life; (2) chronic pellagra, recurring attacks, periodic attacks, and gradual progression of the disease. Death may come after a few years. One Italian pellagrin lived to the nineties, and had donned the pellagrous bloom since childhood; (3) acute pellagra, severe, with or without fever, death in a few weeks to two years; (4) pellagra without a typical attack,—the pellagra sine pellagra, a gradual decay of the vitality, resistance and strength.

The treatment is very simple: (1) It is chiefly the proper diet. Directions, and not appetite, are to be followed. No pellagrin will ever recover if he follows his appetite. He hasn't any. If the pellagrin swallows, the food will go down, and nature will do the rest. We have tried a psychological experiment to get these pellagrins to eat. Celsus was an ancient physician; it is not known yet whether he was a quack or scientist, but his saying was this: "The part of the true physician is to go in and sit down beside the patient and chat for a few moments." We ought to cover our science with our art and our art with our human relations. Now if one sits down by a pellagrin, the conversation may be something like this: "We are going to give you real food. We think you need it." "But, doctor, I don't want anything to eat." "Well, we know that." "I haven't any appetite." "There are three things about your food that are very interesting. You are not going to have anything to do with the food that is brought you, the nurse is going to look after that. The hospital is responsible for it. They are going to bring you the finest food for you that can be had. Second, if you swallow, it will go down. The hospital has nothing to do with that. I have nothing to do with that, but if you swallow, it will go down. Third, we will all rejoice at the result." The first thing you know, they are beginning to swallow. "Well, he told me if I swallowed it would go down." Very simple psychology, but the food goes down.

Accent is to be laid on sweet milk, eggs, oatmeal, cream of wheat, roasts, steak, lamb chops, toast, milk toast, breads, macaroni, rice, peas, potatoes, beans and green vegetables. During the acute attack the accent is chiefly on milk, raw eggs, cereals, chicken, milk toast, and as the mouth heals, on a general diet. The adult pellagrin should have a calorie intake of between three and four thousand calories.

(2) Rest, until the gain in weight is ten pounds above the normal weight.

(3) Tincture of *nux vomica* and hydrochloric acid in suitable cases. In a great many cases with diarrhoea, it has been found that the hydrochloric content is low. Those cases should have hydrochloric acid dilute. *Nux vomica* is one of the greatest medicines, I

sometimes think. For pellagra,—a balanced diet and yet more food, rest, nux, and a great deal of hope, are the scientific essentials.

In the discussion that followed, Dr. Roberts stated that he does consider the psychology of the patient a potent factor in bringing on the disease; that corn, itself, has nothing to do with causing the disease, except that a person living largely on corn is not having a balanced diet; that it is not contagious; that it is not a mental disease.

THREE CASES

1. THE BIRTHRIGHT

BY AGNES JAMES, R.N., AND KATHARINE JAMES
Cincinnati, Ohio

Being graduated as a nurse and turned out into the wide world after three years of intensive economy and censoring, is a pretty momentous occasion. There is not only the dizzy prospect of making a little money, to undermine one's ballast, but a well aimed address on graduation night, if it happens to be earnestly delivered by a good looking doctor, can work up quite a few high-souled resolutions, so that combined with the before mentioned consideration one's mind is apt to be torn by conflicting emotions.

"I don't mind doing all the good I can," I said to Penley, my roommate, "but I can't do myself justice under unfavorable conditions, so I'm going to start out by refusing obstetrics, contagion and country calls. A surgical connection in town for mine."

"Well," Mary said thoughtfully, "I've resolved to take just what comes, whatever it is, and ask no questions."

You could not really call Mary Penley a pretty girl, but her grey eyes shone with such resolution you did not notice anything else about her. That remark was just like her; it had to be something a little bit unexpected, and she was always rather serious.

"I'll bet anything you'll change your mind before three months are up."

"All right," she agreed, "you pick your cases and I'll take whatever I get, and at the end of three months we'll compare notes."

This was our first day of liberty, and to celebrate we had repaired to an adorable little tea-room that we loved to patronize when either of us had fifty cents. Just to give you the most enlightening insight into Penley's make-up, let me tell you that she always ordered tea and a toasted muffin, when she might have had chocolate with whipped cream and French pastry. I told her she had no soul, but she laughed and said she'd take a chance, since jammy things were death to her appreciation of life.

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"Wait till you get called into the country, on a typhoid case, where there are no screens, and the pump is half a block away from the house, and rats as big as kittens run round at night—you'll get all the life *you* want."

"Someone has got to do it," she said quietly. "Besides, you don't *know* I'm going to get a country call. I may get a prima donna at the 'Biltmore' with an emergency appendix."

Just the thought of it made my eyes bulge with envy; it was so exactly what I wanted. Life, color and reporters, and me flitting round a hotel suite in an immaculate graduate uniform!

Well, if this weren't Penley's story, I'd tell you about the rude awakening I got only next day, but I won't begin. Suffice it to say, that at the end of three months in the inner circle, my point of view and my conception of bliss had shifted somewhat.

Beyond hearing that Mary had been busy, I knew nothing of her initiation and I waited impatiently for her. At last she came, the same quiet, matter-of-fact old Penley, not even new clothes, and she would not tell me a thing till the tea and muffins were in front of her.

"Some swell you are, Cordelia old girl," she said, touching my fur almost with awe.

"Isn't he a beauty? But didn't I work for him! But you, Penny, where have you been? Tell me everything, mind!"

She did not answer for a second, then with a sort of giggle she said, "In the country," but just as I was about to yell, something in her face stopped me and I simply blurted out a lame, "Didn't I tell you?"

It took a good deal of strategy to get the story out of her. Penny is queer about what she calls "betraying confidence" and she was very sketchy about it at first, but I got so worked up and sympathetic, she finally told me all the details. It was really and truly country, she said.

"When I got out of the train a muddy little Ford was waiting at the crossing, and in it a long, lean man in his shirt sleeves, and with a fringe round his chin. He asked if I were the nurse and of course I said, 'Yes.' I piled in with my suit case and tried to get some information, but all I could gather was, that it was 'Beulah,' and that she had been sick a good long time and that the doctor didn't seem to know what ailed her. He apologized for the turn-out, but said that the doctor had meant to meet me until the last minute, when a confinement case had materialized, but all being well, he would see me that evening.

"It was almost dark by the time we reached the house, but I made things out to be pretty much what you said—more nature than

hygiene! In the big hot kitchen a grouchy old woman was laying a table for supper. She looked at me belligerently, which expression intensified when the man told her to get out a white cloth and put it on the table. Then he led the way into an inner room, where I found a girl lying in bed. A man, who proved to be the doctor, stood by the window watching for us, a queer old guy with a Dundreary effect.

"In spite of the bad light, I could see that the girl was young and very pretty, but she looked horribly sick. I had decided that she was the man's daughter, and I got the surprise of my life when 'Dundreary' said to him:

"'Well, Mr. Follinsby, I think your wife is some better to-night, and I'm sure this young lady here is going to help us out in curing her.'

"I think he guessed I'd had a bit of a shock and he led me back into the kitchen. The old woman glared at us from time to time because she couldn't make out what we said, but there was precious little to tell, anyway. The girl had been sick for weeks, but it didn't seem to be typhoid or 't. b.' or anything we know of, and the old doctor was at the end of his string.

"There were no orders to amount to, just good sense treatment, and he turned me loose to do my best. I tell you it was uphill work and dreadfully lonely. The girl was sick, the old woman grouchy, and the man nearly silent. But to make up for it the country was lovely and the grub not bad, and luckily I had taken a book or two, because there was nothing in the house but an old Fifth Reader.

"'Dundreary' came out every day, but we hadn't much in common but the chart. The thing that blocked my efforts was that Beulah didn't care whether she got well or not. She'd lie with her eyes closed by the hour and that big lean man would sit by the bed gazing at her in dead silence. I couldn't understand how they ever came to be man and wife, till one day a neighbor told me that Beulah had been left an orphan and practically penniless, and that Mr. F., who was pretty well fixed, came along and put up the money so that she could finish her schooling. It was made to appear that her father had left it to her, and so she thought, till one fine day a kind friend enlightened her. Of course she was all struck in a heap and I suppose in a fit of indebtedness and generosity she married him. They hadn't been married very long till she began to fail in health. She was the best kind of a patient, and when she got over being afraid of me she wasn't bad company. She'd get almost talkative sometimes and then it dawned on me gradually that she was always better when her husband wasn't there and it wasn't long till I had a full-fledged theory of my own."

(To be continued)

DEPARTMENT OF NURSING EDUCATION

IN CHARGE OF

ISABEL M. STEWART, R.N.

TO THE GRADUATING CLASSES OF 1920¹

BY ISABEL M. STEWART, R.N.

*Assistant Professor, Nursing and Health Department, Teachers College
Columbia University, New York*

Most of the graduating exercises for the year are over, and about 15,000 or more of you young graduates from the 1,600 nursing schools up and down this wide country have received your pins and diplomas, and are preparing now to launch out into your professional career. You have listened as other graduating classes have done to generous ovations of praise and to the customary addresses of warning and counsel. Over and over again you have undoubtedly been told of the almost unlimited demand which exists in the world to-day for the professional knowledge and skill which you bring, and of the rare opportunities for human service which open out to you as you step from the doors of your hospital training school.

All these things are inspiring and true, and they cannot be repeated too often, but there is rather a special message to the graduates of 1920 which may not have reached you all, and which your older sisters in the profession would like to give to each one of you, individually, through the medium of the JOURNAL. Perhaps you do not realize fully how much we have been thinking about you during these past two or three difficult years, how anxiously we have watched to see you "make good," and how cordially we welcome you now into our ranks. Many of us have spent the best part of our lives in this work, and in spite of many discouragements and difficulties we love it more than we ever did, and every year we see more clearly the vital possibilities which it holds for the future. It is not necessary to tell you of the long up-hill struggle which the leaders of our profession have made to establish nursing on anything like a professional basis. All the hampering limitations have not yet been removed, and much formidable opposition still remains, but when you look back over the last half century and see the gradual rooting out of ancient abuses, the building up of efficient and honest standards of work, the opening of great new fields of service for nurses, and the beginning, at least, of a modern system of professional education, you will realize what a good fight your predecessors have fought and what a splendid inheritance they have secured for you.

¹ Reprints of this article may be secured from the Editor of the Department.

Now we are coming to the end of this pioneer period in nursing, and it looks very much as if these years following the war would see the beginning of a new period in our history. In many ways it is the most anxious and critical time since those early years following 1873 when our founders never quite knew from year to year whether modern nursing would perish or survive.

The unsettled state of things in the world at large has had a very disturbing effect on every phase of our work. The demands which are being laid upon us are greater than they have ever been, and the problems which we are expected to solve are infinitely perplexing. Reactionary tendencies are appearing which threaten to break down all the standards which we have so painfully built up, and, on the other hand, there are forces of tradition and conservatism in our own ranks which threaten to work almost as serious injury to our profession.

Whether we shall hold our own and take a fresh start along sound and progressive lines, or whether we shall slip back into a period of reaction and stagnation, depends to a very large extent on you younger women who are now coming into the profession. Do not imagine that we are ready to give up. No profession has met and conquered more formidable obstacles than ours has, and none ever had more staunch and devoted members. But our women are weary with the heavy load they have been carrying, and our numbers are after all very small for the work we have had to do. We are like a little band of veterans who have been holding on grimly to an almost impossible position, waiting for reinforcements to come up to support us, and now when we see your swinging columns arriving full of youth and vigor and enthusiasm, we know the day will be saved.

We think we have very good reasons for our faith in you. In the first place there has never before been so large a body of young graduates coming out of our schools of nursing, and it is probable that there was never a group, on the whole, so well prepared. Looking over the graduating classes of a number of nursing schools this year, we find an unusually large proportion of college graduates, in some cases a half of the entire group. Many of you are normal school graduates and experienced teachers and others have had unusual advantages in other ways, which seem to promise a substantial contribution to the profession.

Then we know something of the stuff you are made of. Most of you came into training because you knew that your country needed you and you stayed on when the war ended and many others dropped out, because you saw clearly that the need for nurses was still as great as ever, and that the biggest fight of all,—the fight for life and

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health in this great country of yours,—was not yet half begun. You were not just sentimental war enthusiasts carried forward on a tide of patriotic emotion. You knew that there were millions of sick people here at home who needed just the same kind of skilled and tender care which the wounded soldiers over in Europe needed. You saw that the marring and crippling of life in our industries, the thousands of deaths of babies and mothers from ignorance and neglect, and the yearly harvest of victims from tuberculosis and influenza, and other preventable diseases, were draining the life blood of your country far more rapidly and surely than the ghastly business of the trenches. You knew that it would be a long, long crusade, and not a particularly spectacular one, but you stayed right on determined to prepare yourselves as thoroughly as you could for your share in this great national service. It is because you have stuck to your posts and “carried on” during these hard years, according to the best traditions of the profession, that we feel we can rely on you to stand by and shoulder the new responsibilities and demands which are going to face you now. The only question is whether you have the social vision to see the need, and the kind of ability and experience necessary to measure up to these unusual opportunities.

While every branch of nursing is important, it seems clearly evident that there are two main fields where the highest kind of leadership is needed at the present time,—not only sound education, but real creative ability, keen insight and wise judgment—these are the fields of Nursing Education and of Public Health Nursing.

I do not need to speak more fully of the field of public health work. The whole trend of both medicine and nursing is swinging that way and the only danger at present seems to be that under the pressure of popular demand we may not build just as solidly and wisely as we should. It is because of this that we need thinking women as well as ardent young enthusiasts to guide our development here along safe and progressive lines.

But the foundation of every branch of our work lies after all in our nursing schools and unless we have sound teaching, inspiring influences and stimulating personalities there, the whole structure of nursing will inevitably fall to the ground. We can never rise above the level of our educational system, and it is in the hands of our superintendents, supervisors, and teachers, that the future of nursing really lies. The need for good teachers is especially acute.

The war has shaken our nursing schools out of their accustomed grooves, and probably this has been on the whole a good thing. It is clear that some changes are needed in the present system. There are many splendid things in it which we shall want to preserve, but we

have outgrown some of the educational methods and traditions which were excellent in their day, and we need at once a more solid structure and a much greater flexibility, to enable us to meet the growing needs of this new generation. These changes will take a long time to make, and will require endless patience and effort.

It is the easiest possible thing to find fault with any system, but it is quite a different thing to throw one's self wholeheartedly into an effort to improve it. What we need above everything else is clear-visioned, forward-looking builders,—women of generous spirit, neither timid and subservient, nor ambitious and self-seeking, who will serve as torch-bearers of the new age which is just opening out before us. We shall not find such leaders among the blind worshippers of tradition, nor yet among the "knockers" and revolutionaries who want to upset everything, but refuse to take their share in the heavy spade-work of reconstruction.

Among the ancient traditions which we treasure is this,—that nurses have never shirked hard work and that they can usually be depended on to carry through anything they have begun. It is because we believe that you graduates of 1920 stand ready to carry on this tradition that we look forward to the future with hope and confidence.

One of the first things which we ask of you after you have had a good rest, is to get in touch, as directly as you can, with the nursing organizations in your community and state, so that they may know you, and may put you to work. We need every kind of ability and talent in nursing to-day, and if you can write or speak, or teach, or organize, or do any other kind of helpful thing, we want to find it out and give you an opportunity to help in these ways.

If you have not yet decided on the field of work for which you are best fitted, or if you need some special preparation for it, do not be afraid to go to some recognized representative of the profession and ask for advice. The Bureau of Information for Nurses is being established at the National Nursing Headquarters, 156 Fifth Avenue, New York, and inquiries of all kinds can be addressed to that office. There is also an appointment bureau connected with the national headquarters, where nurses may get in touch with positions for which they are specially qualified.

Finally, let us assure you again that we welcome you into our big professional family, that we need you, and that we expect great things of you. We feel sure the 1920's will not disappoint us.

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THE FUTURE OF NURSING SERVICE AND NURSING
EDUCATION¹

BY CHRISTOPHER G. PARNALL, M.D.

Medical Superintendent and Director, University Hospital, Ann Arbor, Mich.

Without assuming the role of a prophet, I will hazard at the outset that the future of nursing service and the ideals of nursing education will be greatly changed from what they are at the present time. There are those, I know, who feel that perhaps we have already gone too far in the preparation required of a nurse and that the standards we have set are accountable for the shortage which now exists in the ranks of the nursing profession. Contrary to this somewhat widely held opinion, it is my belief that revision of our standards of nursing and our curricula must be upward rather than downward. High requirements are not of themselves the cause of the shortage of nurses.

Our conflicting views regarding the remedies to be applied to a solution of the problems in nursing are, after all, incidental to the world wide condition of unrest. We, as hospital executives, are most keenly conscious of this particular phase of the world's difficulties and in our desire to improve the situation we should not be led by mere promises of relief into actions which will make our position infinitely worse. The conditions in other lines of endeavor are quite as chaotic as in the field of nursing. The shortage of nurses isn't a circumstance compared with the dearth of domestic help or the lack of farm labor, so that if we are faced with the problem of providing nursing care for the sick, we should be equally concerned with the difficulties soon to be encountered in securing food, not only for the sick, but for the well. All of these annoying problems, however, must sometime be settled. A settlement does not necessarily mean, however, a return to former conditions. The very agony that we are enduring should enliven our hope that a better state is in store. We must make what we have endured the way to a better understanding of living and of life. With all of the present chaos there is a constantly increasing tendency on the part of most people to consider the welfare of others. Service to mankind, more now than ever before, is a measure of an individual's success. Organizations built entirely on the motive of unselfish service to others have grown remarkably in the last few years. People are not reluctant to try out new ideas and a general inventory of the state of the world to-day will show that we have made enormous progress.

¹ A paper read before the Michigan Hospital Association.

Nursing, within the last twenty years, has attained the dignity of a profession. While it is often said by those who are concerned chiefly with their own particular difficulties that what is needed is more of the good old fashioned type of nursing, the real fact is that they would be loudest in their lamentations if we should go back to the old order. When nursing care is necessary, the most highly educated and adequately trained nurse is the one who will give the greatest service. Nursing has only emerged from its period of medieval darkness. The barber is only a little farther removed from the surgeon than the Sairey Gamp is from the modern trained nurse and still we have in medicine many members of the profession who fail quite as signally as some of our so-called nurses in living up to the ideals of their profession. If a comparatively few nurses have become mercenary, it is not that this attitude is peculiar to the profession. If one were to inquire into the professional success of the average doctor, he would find it very largely measured by the amount of "business" done. I am not trying to justify the shortcomings of the nursing profession; I would simply offer the suggestion that all of us are human and conclusions arrived at on the basis of the conduct of even a large number of individuals in any walk of life should not prejudice us against the group as a whole. Is it not probable that both medicine and nursing are entering a new era and that the present, however uncomfortable it may be, is only a transition period? In his presidential address to the State Medical Society, Dr. Charles H. Baker stated that there were eighty communities in Massachusetts without the services of a physician, although all of these communities had had one or more physicians within the past few years. Fewer doctors are being graduated each year and, on the basis of past conditions, there is a great shortage of doctors even at the present time. However, as I am trying to point out, we cannot accept conditions of the past as our standards for the future. Medical practice is changing in character and nursing is undergoing a similar transition. High grade medical service, including diagnosis and treatment by specialists, is often beyond the pecuniary resources of the average individual, especially when he has had the misfortune to have his earning power curtailed or destroyed by any long period of illness or of sickness in his family. So that it is quite as true that medical service is unavailable to those who are unable to pay large fees as it is that nursing care is not within their means.

Among the remedies proposed for the problem of supplying better medical service are health insurance and state medicine or their modifications. I shall not enter into a discussion of this problem farther than to give my conclusions from a somewhat extensive study,

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that neither health insurance as advocated nor universal state medicine will supply the present day need. At the same time, the people have it within their power to secure adequate medical attention through community action which, in effect, is a method to insure health including, however, every member of the community. As the private practice of medicine will to an extent become supplanted by group practice in numerous community health centers, so private duty nursing must inevitably give way to a plan of practice which will permit one nurse to care for a large number of patients. The visiting nurse, attached to the health center, under the direction of the medical group, will enter what has formerly been considered a field held solely by the doctor. It is altogether probable that the practice of medicine and nursing of the future will come together in the hospital as a center. Preventive medicine will flourish and will appeal more and more to the professions of medicine and nursing and to the public as the logical direction in which progress in the saving of life must develop. As Dr. Vaughan of the Medical School has said, "Preventive medicine and curative medicine cannot be separated." Both embrace a field of such magnitude that no one individual can acquire sufficient knowledge to be a master in all of the specialties. There will continue to be a rapid growth in the number of hospitals as the public gains knowledge of the means of preserving health and preventing disease. The hospital must then, if it fulfills its mission, be in a position to guarantee to the patient who comes to it for advice and treatment the very best that medicine and nursing can give. This means increasingly high standards for both of the professions primarily established to promote the art of healing.

To meet the requirements for nursing service in the future, nursing education must undergo a considerable transformation. It is only within recent years that training schools have become anything more than convenient excuses for the enrollment of young women for exploitation in the service of hospitals. Training schools have been established by hospitals merely as a means of securing nursing service at low cost. The obligation of the hospitals to give something in return has been altogether too lightly regarded. It is little to be wondered at that young women developed for their life work, with such ideals actuating the institutions in which they receive their training, are occasionally not appreciative of their high obligations to society. It is in fact remarkable that the nursing profession has shown such a high order of altruism as it has. With training schools now awakening to the needs of the hour and recognizing their duty, the outlook is most encouraging for a higher standard of ethical perfection.

The education of nurses may be divided into three parts, first, preliminary education, second, pre-nursing education and third, special instruction and practical training. The amount of instruction required in each of these divisions will vary with the type of nursing service which will be required of the individual nurse.

In a general way we may conclude that there is at least a tendency for the development of two classes of nurses just as there are two classes of physicians. As we have practitioners of medicine on the one hand and specialists and teachers on the other, so in nursing, we shall have a class, more particularly rendering the usual bedside service heretofore expected of the nurse, and a second group taking up special lines including nursing education. For the first class, a preliminary education before beginning the nurses' training of the equivalent of a high school education, obviously, is all that is necessary. However, before a young woman enters the training school for practical instruction, she should be given a considerable period of theoretical education. In this way her class work will not interfere with her practical duties and she will more quickly gain a theoretical knowledge of the subjects required in her education. This preliminary term for this type of nurse should not be less than an ordinary school term of four and one-half months. After this period a young woman is prepared more intelligently to take up her special training in practical subjects, both in the class room and in the wards. After two years of such training, preceded by a proper preliminary nursing education as above indicated, the nurse should be qualified to take up her life work. For the class of nurses preparing themselves for more highly specialized work, college preparation is highly desirable. Three years in college, spent in the study of selected subjects preceding a practical training in the hospital of two additional years, should give a nurse a well grounded education which would prepare her to meet the demands of her profession. The college preparation should not be too strictly limited to the purely scientific subjects, but should offer a liberal admixture of subjects which are ordinarily classified as cultural. The object of the special preparation, after all, is chiefly to equip the student to meet people intelligently and to appreciate their problems. Without such training a nurse will be seriously handicapped if she wishes to enter such special fields as public health, social service, nursing education and so forth. That there may be a place for another class, capable of rendering what might be termed the mechanical part of nursing service, is probable. However, this particular field, in my opinion, will be very limited. Here it is conceivable that we are more directly concerned with the training of a better class of domestics who can render, under

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the direction of trained nurses such services as are necessary in the care of people who are not seriously ill or who can come into homes and take the place of the homekeepers who may be ill and who are being cared for in the proper place, which is the hospital.

Possibly I am somewhat visionary when it comes to a conception of what the nurse of the future will be, but I am fearful unless we adopt a more generally forward looking view than exists at the present in the minds of many hospital executives, members of the medical profession and even nurses themselves, that the shortage of nurses will become more, rather than less of a problem and that the public will suffer from our failure to perceive the real fundamental facts.

NEWS ITEMS

The Massachusetts State League of Nursing Education has recently followed the course of lectures given last year on Principles of Teaching by a series of observation classes and demonstration, which have been given by various members of the organization. Miss Katherine Shute, head of the English Department, Boston Normal School, has supervised these classes and has conducted the discussions on methods of teaching. The interest and enthusiasm shown by the nurses who took this course was remarkable; the excellent attendance keeping up in spite of bad weather and winter storms. Some of the nurses came a distance of about sixty miles, returning home on a late train.

The following classes were given: Personal Hygiene, Katherine Smith; Milk Modification (demonstration), Sarah Egan; Laboratory Technique, Frances Morly; Practical Training, Anabella McCrae; Surgical Technique, Frances Ladd.

The June issue of the State Charity Aid Association News (New York) is a "Nursing" number. An interesting account is given of the Nightingale dinner held on May 12th, which was attended by more than 500 people. Nurse addresses which were given by Homer Folks, Major General Ireland, Miss Goodrich, Hon. P. Whitwell Wilson and Dr. Livingston Farrand, are summarized and form a very interesting contribution to the literature of this Nightingale Centennial year.

DEPARTMENT OF RED CROSS NURSING

IN CHARGE OF

CLARA D. NOYES, R.N.

Director, Department of Nursing

GREAT NEED FOR NURSES FOR UNITED STATES PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

Beginning in the summer of 1918, the Surgeon General of the United States Public Health Service applied to the Red Cross for nurses for various types of hospitals that were being operated under its auspices. Later developments indicate that very large numbers of nurses will be required. It therefore seems important that the nurses of the country should have this opportunity brought to their attention and that full information concerning the nature of the Service, and accompanying difficulties attendant upon any new type of work, should be clearly understood.

The Public Health Service is one of the oldest medical Government organizations in the country and the history of its work shows that its service to the Government and to the public has been extremely valuable. It was first established to give hospital relief to seamen of the Merchant Marine, in 1798, and named the Marine Hospital Service. Changes have been made, both in its duties and name from time to time, until now it embraces, in addition to the Hospital Service, many other branches of work, all in relation to the national public health, and in these increasing responsibilities imposed upon it from time to time, the hospital service had become but a small part of its general activities, until the Act of March 3, 1919, by which the Public Health Service was detailed to give medical care and treatment to such patients of the Bureau of War Risk Insurance as were designated to it. With these tremendous responsibilities for hospital care and treatment, the Public Health Service is but returning to its own, that is, to the original activity for which it was established, hospital service.

When the first Marine hospitals were built there was never any idea in the minds of those in authority that women nurses would be placed in these hospitals and therefore no quarters were built for nurses. There are twenty-three of these Marine hospitals, and the Service has taken over from the Army and Navy by rental and by purchase from civilian organizations, other hospitals as the need arose, under the Act of March 3, until now there are in operation fifty-two hospitals with a nursing personnel of 950. Many of these hospitals

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are barrack hospitals and quarters for nurses are somewhat like those used by the nurses in the Army. It is recognized that these quarters fall short in many instances, and that other conditions for nurses in the Service have not been altogether satisfactory. However, these conditions are improving daily and nurses in the Public Health Service will eventually receive the pay, emoluments, privileges and allowance of nurses in the Army and Navy. The work has been and is still pioneer work. The group of women that has remained in the Service is of an exceptionally high type.

The Public Health Service expects, within the next few months, to open a number of additional hospitals, among them Ft. Bayard, New Mexico; Knoxville, Iowa; Lake City, Florida; Helena, Mont.; Missoula Barracks, Mont.; Hudson Street, New York City; Fort McHenry, Baltimore; Speedway, Chicago.

The quota of nurses needed for the hospitals now being operated is below the minimum and additional nurses will be required for the new hospitals. Appointments of about twenty-five nurses each week are made, but due to the number of resignations, only about fifty per cent of these nurses are new appointments. It is estimated that within the next two years, the Service will care for at least 35,000 patients and that between 3,500 and 4,000 nurses will be needed to carry on this work. While it is not definitely settled that the Public Health Service will be benefited by the passage of the pay bill which increases the pay in the Army and the Navy, it is hoped that arrangements will be made whereby nurses in this Service will be benefited by increases in pay.

Thirty Chief Nurses represented the Public Health Service at the meeting of the American Nurses' Association in Atlanta, and daily conferences were held with the nurses relative to standardizing the Nursing Department of the Public Health Service. These women were a very representative group. All of them have been for some months in the Service and expect to remain.

Many of the conditions which have made the work difficult for the nurses in the Public Health Service have been unavoidable. Those that are avoidable are being remedied as rapidly as possible. The question of quarters for all personnel is acute; the price and shortage of materials, the difficulty of securing labor, add to the problem.

While this is not active military service, it is closely related. Our soldiers and sailors who have been disabled by war are as much in need of good nursing as they were during the period of active hostilities. No finer patriotic service can be performed at this time than to give care to the men and the nurses who served with the Government during the war, and the Red Cross therefore appeals to Red

Cross nurses to make application for appointment in the Federal Public Health Service. Information may be obtained from the Division Directors of Nursing, in any of the thirteen Divisions, or from the Department of Nursing, American Red Cross, Washington, D. C.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE BUREAU OF HOME HYGIENE AND CARE OF THE SICK

The Bureau of Home Hygiene and Care of the Sick is a most important activity of the Department of Nursing of the American Red Cross. Because of the development of the work of this Bureau, thousands of girls and women in all walks of life have acquired a knowledge of personal hygiene and household sanitation, as well as simple nursing methods, which has enabled them to meet successfully many domestic emergencies.

Recognizing the valuable part that women can take in preventing sickness and in helping to safeguard the health and vigor of the nation, the Department of Nursing added to its other activities a Bureau which would develop plans for giving the lay woman a safe but limited knowledge of sickness, set forth some general laws of health, and describe some elementary methods of caring for the sick. This instruction is based upon the textbook on Home Hygiene and Care of the Sick written by Jane A. Delano and Isabel McIsaac and later revised by Anne Strong of Simmons College, Boston.

The war and, later, the influenza epidemic, helped to open the eyes of the women of the country to a realization of the need for some elementary instruction in home nursing and hygiene when it became impossible to obtain professional care. The demand for this kind of instruction has been great and the increased enrollment of students in the classes has been most gratifying.

The course in Home Hygiene and Care of the Sick may be considered a foundation for the initiation of public health nursing in a community, for in many cases students who have taken this work are brought to a realization of the need for public health nurses in their midst and have put forth efforts to interest the members of the community in establishing such a service. Public health nurses also realize the value of this form of instruction to the women and girls of a neighborhood as a foundation for their especial form of service, and also as a social and civic community interest. A new school house has been built or a hospital has been established because of the stimulus to health betterment which has been engendered by instruction in these courses.

That many of the schools realize the importance of a knowledge of home hygiene and simple methods of taking care of the sick has

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been shown by the fact that this course has been included in the regular curricula of the schools and the usual credit has been given. Splendid reports of the successful outcome of the instruction have been received from principals and superintendents in all parts of the country and from many physicians who have been called into homes where school children have been compelled to shoulder the responsibility of caring for sick members of the family.

The Bureau originally gave one type of course based on the textbook written by Miss Delano and Miss McIsaac. At the present time, however, there are three courses. One has been adapted to use in schools, the theoretical part of which may be taught by teachers of physiology, biology, physical training, or domestic science, the technical part to be given by a nurse, only. Certificates are granted those who have passed a successful examination. The third or modified course is based on practical demonstrations and is given by a nurse instructor. This course was modified to meet the needs of foreigners and those not qualified to take the examination, and up to the present time, cards have been issued to those who have satisfactorily completed this course.

In order to have a uniform, efficient method of instruction and to give some training in teaching to instructors, institutes have been held in every Division under the supervision of the Nursing Department. These are conducted by a nurse who has for some time taught the course in Home Hygiene and Care of the Sick and proved herself a competent teacher. The educational benefits of these institutes are invaluable and give the Division Director an opportunity to come in personal contact with the instructors in her Division. The instructors are taught how to adapt the text to the various groups with which they may come in contact and to keep the objects of the course firmly in mind.

Because of the increased demand in rural communities for these classes, itinerant or field instructors have been appointed in all Divisions. These instructors are supplied with a traveling equipment which can be transported very easily, no matter into what remote districts they travel or by what method they are carried. This simplifies, to a great measure, the problem of carrying this message to isolated regions where it is impossible to set up teaching centers.

Two hundred and seventy-three women and girls in the United States completed this course in 1914 and received certificates; in 1919, there were 49,072. A total of 112,652 certificates and cards have been issued since the instruction began. This does not represent thousands of women and girls who had the benefit of the instruction but for various reasons did not complete the course. To-day

there are 2,094 instructors. These are largely drawn from the Home Defense group and are in many cases ineligible for any form of nursing service. Filled with the importance of this work, living under all kinds of conditions, traveling by any method at hand, and in all sorts of weather, these women spread this gospel of health from the crowded tenement and factory district to the remote mountain village where public health officers are novelties to be wondered at and to be appreciated.

Classes in Home Hygiene and Care of the Sick have also been organized in many possessions of the United States—Honolulu, Porto Rico, the Canal Zone, and even Alaska. The instructor in Home Hygiene and Care of the Sick is also doing her part in helping to solve the problem of the foreigner. Many are conducting classes attended by Portuguese, Japanese, Greeks, Poles, Hungarians, Slavs, Bohemians, Mexicans and Chinese. In the south, women who work all day in the cotton mills, as well as the colored cooks and maids are receiving this message of health.

Foreign countries too have shown their interest in this form of health prevention. At Vladivostok, Siberia, a class of fourteen women were granted certificates after having completed the course. A Russian girl acted as interpreter for the instruction. Later the most essential parts of the textbook were translated into Russian. Ten classes, one composed of Korean girls, were being taught in Vladivostok at the time of the withdrawal of the American Red Cross from Siberia. In Prague, 60 Czecho-Slovakian women enrolled in these classes conducted by Marian Parsons while awaiting the opening of a training school for nurses of which she is to be the superintendent.

As a most interesting result of these classes many young women have signified their intention of taking nurse's training in schools of nursing. Many instructors are keeping in touch with these young women and are using every effort to see that they have adequate knowledge of training schools which afford the best educational facilities along nursing lines.

So interested are women in various communities in the classes in Home Hygiene and Care of the Sick that they will seek to overcome any obstacle to attend. Classes are in many cases conducted in communities thirty miles from a doctor or a hospital. An instructor tells of a woman in her class who walked four miles in all kinds of weather. Another member of the class put her baby in a clothes basket and with the basket on a sled pulled him a distance of a mile to the class.

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DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH NURSING

IN CHARGE OF
EDNA L. FOLEY, R.N.

What Child Welfare Nursing Has Done in One City.—In June of this year, the District Nursing Association of Providence, R. I., had 1,800 children under school age under its care and not one was ill. Ten years ago the City Hospital built a pavilion for sick children at the urgent request of visiting nurses who had almost no places to which they could send sick babies. The building was constructed with anticipated enlargement in view and at the time usually had a waiting list, its wards were so crowded. Now they are seldom full; the supervisor of the Infant Welfare work says that the hospital never has to keep a sick child waiting.

In a children's hospital in New York State the age limit of children admitted has recently been raised because the beds have not been in full use during the past year. Surely these two hospitals are lively proof of the excellent community results obtained by the nurses working to keep well children well.

New York.—The National Tuberculosis Association, 381 Fourth Avenue, New York City, has recently completed an outline of lectures on tuberculosis for student nurses, occupational aids and social workers. The outline, with an attached bibliography, was prepared by Dr. H. A. Patterson and Mary E. Marshall, R.N. It gives in topical form material for ten excellent lectures on the subject of pulmonary tuberculosis. Patients as well as public health nurses realize how extremely inadequate is the instruction in tuberculosis in the average training school for nurses. Tuberculosis is more than the specialty of a comparatively few physicians and nurses, it is a menace to every one of us. Until we make it possible for our student nurses to realize its tremendous significance, its widespread distribution and its preventability, we shall continue to find whole communities uninstructed because the public health nurse was given no opportunity to study this great big subject during her three years of training. We do not like to hear nurses say that they are afraid of tuberculosis, but we shall continue to hear this statement, over and over again, until we provide the knowledge that makes fear impossible. This lecture outline which the National Tuberculosis Association will be glad to furnish in mimeographed form to any training school in the country, if carefully used, will do a very great deal to dispel the ignorance of many graduate as well as student nurses on the subject.

Missouri, St. Louis.—The Municipal Child Health Center, 10th and Emmet Streets, held its third graduating exercises recently. Forty babies were given diplomas and graduated from the infant conference into the pre-school clinic. The diplomas are given only under the following conditions: (1) That the mother has been faithful in carrying out the instructions of the physician and nurse; (2) That she has brought the baby to the clinic at least once a month; (3) That the child is in good physical condition. The exercises were held in the Red Cross Health Center and after a brief program which consisted of a solo and several short speeches, Grace Anderson, superintendent of the Municipal nurses, presented the diplomas and one of the directors gave each baby, in addition, a small bunch of sweet peas. The oldest graduate, a member of the first class, who is now five years old and received the first diploma just three years ago, was present. He enters kindergarten this fall. Seven graduates of last years class are going regularly to the pre-school clinic. A framed diploma hangs in a conspicuous place on the wall of the clinic and a printed notice under it tells each mother that her baby will receive one of these in due course of time if she is faithful in her care. The diploma is a great drawing card and the forty white mothers whose babies received theirs this spring were as proud as if their children were finishing high school. Graduating exercises will shortly be held for twenty-two colored babies. Katharine L. Kottkamp is the Municipal nurse in charge of the Center.

The American Red Cross Health Center in St. Louis houses the Child Welfare Conference, the sub-station for students from the practice district of the St. Louis course in Public Health Nursing, and a Y. W. C. A. Bureau that is doing intensive work among foreign-born women and girls. The Center is housed in an old saloon, but the store and the two floors over it have been so well fixed up and are so attractively furnished and adapted to their new purpose that it should not be difficult to copy the idea in many other cities. Mabel Welsh (Boston City Hospital and Teachers College) is the Director of the Health Center. Twenty students from the Army School of Nursing are now taking their special Public Health work at the Center.

Vacation Notes.—Ambitious public health nurses sometimes make the very great mistake of spending their entire vacation in attendance at a summer public health nursing course. A brief rest before the course, even when taken as unpaid leave of absence, enables the student to get much more benefit from it and a second rest taken before returning to work means that the nurse will go back rested and refreshed to a job that takes every bit of her mental and physical

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energy. It is neither fair to one's work nor to one's self to spend an entire summer vacation in postgraduate study. It is possible, occasionally, nevertheless, to see new work and get new ideas and at the same time enjoy one's vacation. Three St. Louis Health Department nurses were recently in Chicago and within a few days had visited the following institutions: Hull House, an open air school, a baby clinic, a nutrition clinic, a day nursery (all in one group of buildings), Spalding School for Clipped Children, a tuberculosis dispensary, the Chicago Lying-in Hospital and Dispensary, the Municipal Tuberculosis Sanitarium, a Visiting Nurse sub-station and the Main Office of the Visiting Nurse Association. This sort of sight-seeing is not nearly so taxing as a vacation spent in the class-room and the nurses feel that they have got both refreshment and rest from their vacation for, after all, a rest to a great many people means doing and seeing something different.

Boston.—The District Nurse Association of Boston has recently purchased the house adjoining its former offices at 561 Massachusetts Avenue and now has rooms for additional class and conference rooms, a larger dining room, and sleeping rooms for some of the students attending its postgraduate course.

Connecticut, New Haven.—An Institute of Industrial Nursing under the auspices of the New Haven Visiting Nurse Association will be held September 20 to 30, inclusive, at 35 Elm Street, New Haven. An intensive and interesting program has been prepared and the following experts in public health will give lectures: Industrial Hygiene, Professor C. E. A. Winslow; Industrial Nursing, Florence Swift Wright; Hospital Management and Record Keeping, C. C. Burlingane; Public Health Nursing, Mary Grace Hills; Industrial Diseases, Dr. George Blumer; Industrial Relation, R. M. Thompson; Social Problem, Mary P. Wheeler; Industrial Psychology, H. C. Link; Nutrition and Budgets, Maria Nelson. Only graduate registered nurses interested in industrial work are eligible, preferably nurses with public health experience. There is a fee, payable at the time of registration, which must be not later than September 12th.

Harriet Leck has been appointed Director of the Bureau of Nursing and Child Hygiene with the State Department of Health in Michigan. Miss Leck has been acting superintendent of the New Haven Visiting Nurse Association during the year's leave of absence granted the superintendent, Mary Grace Hills.

HOSPITAL AND TRAINING SCHOOL ADMINISTRATION

IN CHARGE OF

ALICE SHEPARD GILMAN, R.N.

FACTORS FOR CONSIDERATION IN THE IMPROVEMENT OF OUR SCHOOLS OF NURSING

BY A. M. HILLIARD, R.N.

High standards for entrance to training schools for nurses are being urged by leaders of the profession; publicity is being put forth for the enlistment of larger numbers of young women for these schools; legislation is enacted into law which calls for better conditions; but what teaching facilities have these schools provided? What has been the preparation of their principals for administration and their instructors for teaching? We rarely find in charge of our schools a principal who is not conscientious and hard-working, but many have undertaken their responsibilities without conscious need of special preparation and not a few have had but little education beyond that of grammar school and their professional preparation, sometimes, has been confined to graduation from training schools where hospital equipment, clinical facilities and good teaching are equally absent. Of course such administrators can have no knowledge as to what constitutes a good course of instruction in a professional school, for it must be borne in mind that a training school for nurses is a professional school and this presupposes full secondary (high school) preparation. It is obviously unsound to require that students shall have a better educational preparation for entrance to a nurse training school than the principal of the school and her assistants have had.

It by no means follows that training school committees take the same intelligent interest in schools of nursing that the same individuals would take in other educational institutions for which they might be responsible. Until the trustees and boards of managers of hospitals insist that the training school shall be conducted in such an educational manner as to strongly attract their own daughters, they cannot expect these schools to graduate the nurse who is now demanded in all the avenues of health education. No school is bigger or more progressive than its head, and the principal of a nurse training school should be as carefully selected for her personal and professional qualifications as is the principal of any other girls' school.

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If the proper appointment is made for the principal of a school of nursing and she be given the same financial and professional support that would be unquestionably accorded the principal of any other educational institution, it would quite naturally follow that she would appoint on her faculty, nurses with the necessary professional preparation for teaching the theory and for the supervision of the practice work in nursing. If the standard curriculum is to serve as a guide for teaching in the average school of nursing, it is absolutely necessary that the instructor's preparation should enable her to correlate both the theory and practice of nursing.

In view of this fact, it is interesting to see that a recent advertisement for an instructor brought forth replies that were misspelled, badly expressed, and that offered as a basis for future work, positions held for a short time as head nurses or supervisors.

It would seem to us that if our schools were on the proper educational basis it would be quite impossible for any of these nurses for a moment to entertain the thought that she would be competent to fill such a position. In all probability not one of them has been taught by a properly prepared instructor or has been given more than a very superficial and inadequate course in nursing and is therefore wholly ignorant of the teaching to which student nurses are entitled.

In New York State, the Nurse Practice Act was framed to regulate by inspection the conditions existing in hospitals that conduct Registered Nurse Training Schools. Inspectors have been appointed by Civil Service examination and are under the direction of the State Department of Education, but up to the present time they have been limited in their activities by volume of work, lack of sufficient numbers, and by inadequate clerical assistance.

The last legislation enacted provides for more extensive inspection and for better classification of schools and it is hoped that through careful supervision of the schools by a corps of competent inspectors, the educational importance of the school of nursing may be brought before boards of trustees of hospitals and in this way some of the existing conditions which are so detrimental to the maintenance of proper standards be remedied. Hospitals which ignore the necessity for professional education and fail to consider the welfare of the student nurse should not be allowed the privilege of exploiting her. The establishment and maintenance of professional standards in nurse training schools will come only through their regulation by the highest educational authorities, the Department of Education and the Regents of the State University.

This regulation will eventually make impossible the appointment

as principal, instructor, or supervisor in nurse training schools of any nurse not qualified to hold such positions.

When the public comes to recognize the fact that a nurse training school is an institution with the same requirements and standards as the college or professional school, there will be no lack of applicants.

It is proved by the experience of all other professional schools that the higher the entrance requirements, the more distinguished the faculty and the more comprehensive and complete the course of instruction, the more certain it is that the school will be sought by students rather than obliged to seek them.

"MOTHER AND CHILD"

This is the title of a new magazine, the initial number appearing in June, of the American Child Hygiene Association. It is intended for doctors, nurses, or social workers who are interested in better health of babies and, therefore, of mothers. It is the official organ of the association and the subscription price is included in the dues; it may, however, be subscribed for by those not members. The June number is an attractive one in both appearance and contents; its forty-eight pages contain articles on various topics relating to the health of children from the pre-natal work on. The annual meeting of the Association will be held in St. Louis, October 11-13. Its headquarters are at 1211 Cathedral Street, Baltimore.

The National Child Welfare Association, headquarters at 70 Fifth Avenue, New York, announces that it has a series of panels illustrating the lessons which nurses and social workers are trying to impress upon those who care for children. They may be used to illustrate talks, to ornament the walls of offices or public places, for class work with children, etc. Inquiries as to subjects should be made directly to the Association.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION

Illinois.—THE WOMAN'S BOARD OF THE PRESBYTERIAN HOSPITAL, Chicago, is offering three scholarships, of \$300 each, to young women who wish to study nursing preparatory to doing home or foreign mission work.

Maryland.—THE MARYLAND STATE BOARD OF EXAMINERS OF NURSES will hold an examination for state registration during the first week in October. All applications must be filed with the secretary before the 20th day of September. Mary Cary Packard, secretary, 1211 Cathedral Street, Baltimore.

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NOTES FROM THE MEDICAL PRESS

IN CHARGE OF

ELISABETH ROBINSON SCOVIL

ACCIDENTS DURING ANESTHESIA.—In a report of a meeting of the American Association of Anesthetists it is stated that the mortality from the use of anesthetics is much larger than is usually supposed. In statistics compiled by Dr. Stewart of Cincinnati it was found that in 10,700 operations for removal of tonsils and adenoids twenty deaths had occurred. Every possible precaution must be taken in cases of disease involving the heart. Patients may die of intense fear, and worry about and dread of the anesthetic may delay digestion so that vomiting under anesthesia may cause death. The forward inclined sitting posture or the horizontal position with the head low lessens the danger from inhaled vomitus.

AUTOSEROTHERAPY OF CANCER.—*The Journal of the American Medical Association*, in a synopsis of an article in the *Berliner Klinische Wochenschrift*, Berlin, reports the result of autoserotherapy in the case of a woman 44 years old who had been suffering for three years from cancer of the breast with various complications. One breast had been amputated, and the next year a second operation was required, followed by Roentgen ray treatment. In two years from the time of the first operation nodules adjacent to the operation scar reappeared and ascites developed. Six months later she received 10 to 20 cm. of fluid aspirated from the abdominal cavity and reinjected under the abdominal skin. The next month she received two or three injections a week and at the same time the nodules were given Roentgen ray treatment. The nodules, in sharp contrast to their behavior following the preceding series of exposures, began to show a marked tendency to retrogress. The patient continued to receive two injections weekly from May until September, improvement continued, and gradually all symptoms disappeared. By October no clinical trace of a carcinomatous disease process could be discovered, and the appetite and general health were good compared with the former condition. C. Lewin, who publishes the case, reported a previous case of this kind in which the results were equally good from this autovaccination, omitting the use of the Roentgen rays.

SYRINGING EARS.—*The Practitioner* lays down two rules for this procedure. The water used must be at the temperature of the body. If the ear is being syringed to remove pus it must be done very gently; if to soften wax the stream must have some force. An exception is made when the patient has earache and may have an acute otitis media, or other lesion behind the plug of wax.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

TRIBUTES TO SOPHIA F. PALMER

From a former associate who had visited Forest Hills cemetery, near Boston: "I found the spot where Miss Palmer and Bessie were laid, a very quiet spot under trees. The lot has an iron fence around it, as was the custom years ago. Here she lies beside her father and mother, and grandfather and grandmother."

"It is with deep sorrow I read of Miss Palmer's death; I had never met her, but through the pages of the JOURNAL I felt that I knew her."

"We hope the profession will carry on Miss Palmer's ideals; she passed away when a good leader was needed most."

"The best memorial we could give Miss Palmer would be to make the JOURNAL what she wanted it, a regular visitor to every member of the American Nurses' Association."

"I want to thank you for the picture of Miss Palmer that came with the June JOURNAL and to extend my sympathy for the loss of this splendid and valued woman."

"Service such as hers is seldom fully appreciated, for we who have not worked as she has, cannot realize how much she has given to the profession, but we can and will miss her greatly. Through her example and that of others gone before, nursing is on a better, broader basis than it has ever been."

"It is knowing such women that makes me want to put forth my best efforts. I can do so little, owing to my physical condition, but when I think of Florence Nightingale, Miss Delano, Miss Palmer, and many others, I feel that I must do as much as I can."

"The California nurses all feel that her passing is a great loss to the whole country."

"When I was working for state registration, her replies to my letters kept me from growing too panicky. Her editorials have always been alive and, it seemed to me, just to the point. I always devoured every word of them. We have lost a great leader, and God knows we need such, these days."

"It is impossible to conceive of her invigorating presence having been taken from the needs of this profession."

"I have loved and honored her for many, many years. It is women like Miss Delano and Miss Palmer that help to bring out the best there is in us."

"I cannot express the sorrow I feel in the taking away of Miss Palmer. I met her about fifteen years ago and have been a great admirer of her ever since. I wanted all of our nurses to know her."

"It seems as though we are losing, all too rapidly, the splendid women who have played so prominent a part in the foundation of our profession. Miss Palmer was, of course, one of these, and her ideals and strength of character in advancing those and keeping pace with the newer demands is a heritage for us all."

"Miss Palmer had such unusual qualities of heart, combined with intelligence, vision, and a clear understanding of the changes in thought and action of our young and progressing nation. Forceful by nature, she used her power in carrying forward plans for the advancement of the nursing profession of which she was a devoted member. One of the first to propose state registration

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for nurses, she worked untiringly to this end, giving her time, her pen, and the broad influence she exerted through the various organizations with which she was connected. One of the founders of THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NURSING and its sole editor, Miss Palmer wielded an important influence upon the educational standards of nursing, upholding its ethics and forwarding its influence in every community throughout this and other countries. She was beloved by friends, confreres and many nurses with whom she had only slight personal contact, and her loss for us and for them is very great. Such women are a credit to humanity. May the beautiful life of Miss Palmer remain for us all an example, inspiring us to fulfill our highest ideals."

From resolutions adopted by the Alumnae Association of the Illinois Training School, Chicago: "Whereas, the sudden death of Miss Sophia Palmer has removed a very staunch, faithful national leader from our ranks, and as the loss is so general and definite, that it reaches all nurses wheresoever they may be, or whatsoever may be their duties, therefore, it is resolved, that the Alumnae Association of the Illinois Training School for Nurses do hereby express their real sense of loss and great sorrow caused by the death of Miss Palmer, who has so long been a most helpful friend through the day-by-day and year-by-year messages of THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NURSING; which messages have always bespoken courage, will to do, high ideals and the accomplishment of real things. It is also resolved that, not only through printed pages, but in personal ways as well, she has been a loyal, faithful friend of nurses through many years of work and earnest giving of self. More than this, the nurses of the Illinois Training School Alumnae Association wish to pay homage to Miss Palmer's life, which was so replete with endless gifts to give, and with resources for accomplishment. She had the rare ability to impart to others those same desires which were hers that they too might know the joy of service, the reward of patient, ceaseless efforts, and the strength of truth."

From the Alumnae Association of the Methodist Episcopal Hospital, Brooklyn, N. Y.: "The Alumnae Association * * * extends deep sympathy in the recent loss of Sophia F. Palmer, their faithful and beloved editor-in-chief."

From District Association No. 1, Pennsylvania: "In the death of Sophia F. Palmer, who was known to many of us, personally, and to all of us as the friend and benefactor of the whole nursing profession, we feel a deep sorrow and a sense of irreparable loss. The high example and influence of her life will always remain with us as an inspiration."

From the Kentucky State Association of Graduate Nurses: "Resolved, that the entire nursing profession has sustained a great loss in the death of Sophia F. Palmer. She was always an inspiration to everyone who came in contact with her. We owe her a debt of gratitude for the valuable monument she has left us of her life work in THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NURSING."

From the Central Bureau of Nursing, Detroit: "The sudden death of Sophia F. Palmer removes from the active field of our profession another of the able leaders who was identified with all that was constructive and progressive in its development. Her strong personality and sound judgment impressed themselves upon her associates in many ways, especially in her active promotion of the cause of State registration for nurses. The Michigan nurses are greatly indebted to her for encouragement and help in their efforts to pass their bill. As editor-in-chief of THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NURSING she is best known to the large body of nurses of the present time, and her loyal devotion to their interests

and to the highest ideals of nursing service are to us a lasting appeal. We honor her for her achievements and cherish her in our memory with affection."

From the New Jersey State Nurses' Association: "In the death of Miss Sophia Palmer, a woman of broad vision, unusual integrity, judgment and executive ability, the nursing profession has lost one of its most brilliant and valued members. Her wise judgment and foresight have been an inspiration to the nurses of America and her loss will be felt throughout the country."

From the Ohio State Association: "Whereas, there has been called from the ranks of the American Nurses' Association one of the charter members, Sophia F. Palmer, and whereas, because of her great power of leadership and vision of journalism as related to the development of the nursing profession, and whereas, because of her spirit of self-sacrifice and sustained labor as editor-in-chief of THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NURSING, that magazine has become a power not only in American nursing affairs, but of recognized prestige among international organs, be it resolved, that the Ohio State Association of Graduate Nurses, and the League of Nursing Education assembled in annual meeting in Cincinnati, May 13, 1920, extend to her relatives and co-workers on the JOURNAL staff their sorrow and deep sympathy in this loss of a wise counsellor and friend."

From the Alumnae Association of the Presbyterian Hospital, New York: "Whereas, in the recent death of Miss Sophia Palmer, editor of THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NURSING since its inception, the entire nursing profession has suffered a distinct and incalculable loss, and whereas, Miss Palmer's marvelous vision of the future possibilities in our profession was the source from which sprang the original ideas which crystallized eventually into registration of nurses as it exists to-day, and whereas, Miss Palmer was one of the founders of the American Superintendents' Society, (now known as The National League of Nursing Education) from which association have sprung all the educational benefits the trained nurses of to-day enjoy, be it resolved, that we, the Alumnae Association of the Presbyterian Hospital Training School of Nursing record our sincere sorrow over her loss, and pledge ourselves, as a tribute to her, to be, in every possible way, instrumental in all future dissemination of the principles and practices involved in the formation of our profession for which she stood unwaveringly."

From the Alumnae Association of the Philadelphia Orthopaedic Hospital and Infirmary for Nervous Diseases: " * * * The Association would like also to express its great appreciation of Miss Palmer's love and devotion to the profession and all that she accomplished for the profession."

From the Ohio State League of Nursing Education: Whereas there has been called from the ranks of the American Nurses' Association one of our charter members, Sophia F. Palmer, and whereas because of her great power of leadership and vision of journalism as related to the development of the nursing profession, and whereas because of her spirit of self-sacrifice and sustained labor as editor-in-chief of the AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NURSING, that magazine has become a power not only in American nursing affairs but of recognized prestige among international nursing organs, be it resolved, that we the Ohio State League of Nursing Education assembled in the annual meeting in Cincinnati, May 13, 1920, extend to her relatives and co-workers on the JOURNAL staff our sorrow and deep sympathy in this loss of a wise counselor and friend.

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NURSING NEWS AND ANNOUNCEMENTS

(As the accumulated news items of two months are given in this issue of the JOURNAL, we are obliged to condense all of them, in order to include all.—Acting Editor.)

NATIONAL

A joint meeting of the Committees on National Headquarters appointed by the three national nursing organizations was held in New York on June 18, to decide upon the question of national headquarters and to formulate a national plan for recruiting pupil nurses. The offer of the Red Cross to finance the headquarters for one year was accepted, and it was decided to secure two offices at 156 Fifth Avenue. The name adopted is Headquarters National Nursing Associations and R. Inde Albaugh was appointed temporarily as office director. The Campaign Committee consists of Julia C. Stimson, chairman; Susan C. Francis and Effie J. Taylor, with Miss Albaugh as executive secretary. The Headquarters Committee to act for the present is composed of Mary Gardner, Annie W. Goodrich and Sara E. Parsons. Circulars outlining the plans for the recruiting campaign are being sent to all state and district associations.

THE NURSES' RELIEF FUND, REPORT FOR MAY AND JUNE, 1920

Receipts

Previously acknowledged	\$3,102.89
Interest on bonds	65.00
Checks returned	35.00
Interest on Liberty Loan bonds.....	129.62
Interest on bank balance	54.00
Arkansas: state association	125.00
California: through state chairman, \$19; San Francisco County, \$5; individual, \$1	25.00
Colorado: Nurses' Registry Assn., Colorado Springs.....	10.00
Connecticut: state association	31.00
Florida: individual	1.00
Illinois: 4 individuals	19.50
Maine: Eastern Maine General Hospital Alumnae, \$5; Western District, 13 individuals, \$17.....	22.00
Maryland: individual	20.00
Massachusetts: Middlesex County, \$15; Newton Hospital Alum- nae, \$40; 2 individuals, \$20	75.00
Michigan: Districts of state association, \$70; graduate nurses of Albion, \$10	80.00
Minnesota: Fourth District	16.00
Missouri: 2 individuals, \$2	2.00
Montana: individual, \$4	4.00
Nebraska: individual, \$1	1.00
New Hampshire: state association, \$80; Laconia Hospital Alumnae, \$5	85.00
New Jersey: 2 individuals, \$13	13.00

New York: District 1, 3 individuals, \$3; District 2, Rochester General Alumnae, (Miss E.), \$30; Geneva City Alumnae, \$7; individual, \$1; District 13, S. Luke's Alumnae, \$16; Roosevelt Alumnae, \$100; Mt. Sinai Alumnae, \$27; New York Counties Assn., \$27; individuals, \$45; District 14, Kings County Alumnae, \$10	266.00
North Carolina: state association	200.00
North Dakota: state association	21.00
Ohio: District 1, \$126.50; District 4, \$131.25; District 10, \$100; 5 individuals, \$13.50; collection, \$1; District 13, \$16; Christ Hospital Alumnae, Cincinnati, \$25; Aultman Memorial Hospital Alumnae, Canton, \$20; 4 individuals, \$12	445.25
Pennsylvania: Surplus from convention dinner, \$5.75; District 1, Presbyterian Hospital Alumnae, \$25; graduates of Woman's Hospital, \$11; ten individuals, \$27; Ninth District Assn., \$30; Altoona Hospital Alumnae, \$10; Hahnemann Hospital Alumnae, Scranton, \$12; St. Joseph's Alumnae, Reading, \$5	125.75
South Dakota: state association	34.50
Wisconsin: Tenth District	10.00
In memory of Sophia F. Palmer:	
Rochester General Hospital Alumnae	\$100.00
Alice B. Pozer, Pittsburgh	1.00
Visiting Nurses, Chicago	12.00
District 14, Brooklyn, N. Y.	10.00
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	\$5,141.51
<i>Disbursements</i>	
Sent to applicants	\$165.00
Administration of fund (stationery)	53.10
Sent to applicants	205.00
Administration of fund (expense of chairman)	72.08
Exchange on cheques	.23
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	\$4,646.10
Invested funds	26,200.00
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Total, July 1, 1920	\$30,846.10

Contributions for the Relief Fund should be sent to Mrs. C. V. Twiss, Treasurer, 14 East 50th Street, New York, and the cheques made payable to the Farmers' Loan & Trust Co., New York. For information, address E. E. Golding, Chairman, 317 West 45th Street, New York City.

M. LOUISE TWISS, *Treasurer.*

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**MEMORIAL FUND FOR THE NIGHTINGALE SCHOOL,
BORDEAUX, FRANCE**

(Contributions received up to July 15, 1920)

Previously acknowledged.....	\$39,921.44	New York	457.25
(Also 240 francs)		North Dakota	9.00
Alabama	67.00	Ohio	167.00
California	279.00	Oregon	86.00
Colorado	45.00	Pennsylvania	562.50
Connecticut	2.00	Rhode Island	99.51
Delaware	150.00	South Carolina	5.00
District of Columbia.....	27.00	Tennessee	25.00
Georgia	30.00	Texas	59.00
Illinois	879.50	Vermont	35.00
Indiana	100.00	Virginia	194.50
Iowa	50.00	Washington	15.00
Kansas	73.00	West Virginia	11.00
Kentucky	63.00	Wisconsin	30.00
Louisiana	30.50	Honolulu	50.00
Massachusetts	202.00	In memory of—	
Maryland	5.00	Frances Miller	100.00
Michigan	124.50	Magdalene Vallard	10.00
Minnesota	207.85	Sarah Winter and Bessie	
Missouri	50.00	L. Jupson	40.00
Nebraska	94.60		
New Hampshire	100.00		\$44,567.15
New Jersey	110.00		

Note.—In the March JOURNAL there was, through error, \$25.00 credited to New Hampshire, which was contributed by Vermont.

AN INDUSTRIAL NURSING SECTION of the National Organization for Public Health Nursing was formed at Atlanta, Ga., April 10th, 1920. The by-laws state: (1) The object of this Section shall be to stimulate interest in the special problems of the industrial nurse and to provide a forum for the discussion of such problems. (2) Any member of the National Organization for Public Health Nursing may become a member of this Section by sending her name to the Secretary of the Section for enrollment as a member. Employers are eligible to membership in the National Organization for Public Health Nursing, and if they become members, they may join the Industrial Nursing Section. If you would like to become a member, join the National Organization for Public Health Nursing. A subscription to *The Public Health Nurse* is included in the membership. The National Organization for Public Health Nursing serves the employer as well as the nurse in industry. From its central library and forty-four state library centers, literature on the subject of public health nursing may be obtained. Send your name to Florence Swift Wright, Chairman, Industrial Nursing Section, National Organization for Public Health Nursing, 156 Fifth Avenue, New York.

A CHILD WELFARE SECTION of the National Organization for Public Health Nursing was formed at Atlanta, April 9, 1920. The by-laws state: (1) The object of this Section shall be to stimulate interest among Public Health Nurses and lay members in the special problems of the welfare of all children of pre-school age, (pre-natal to 6 years) and to provide a forum for the discussion of

such problems. (2) Any member of the National Organization for Public Health Nursing may become a member of this section by sending her name to the Secretary of the Section for enrollment as a member. Fifty nurses registered at the Atlanta Convention. If you would like to become a member, please send name and address to Harriet L. Leete, Secretary, 1211 Cathedral Street, Baltimore, Md.

ARMY NURSE CORPS

During the month of April the following transfers were effected: Chief Nurse Agnes F. James, from Post Hospital, March Field, Calif., to the office of the Attending Surgeon, Washington, D. C.; Chief Nurse Florence Blanchfield, from Letterman General Hospital, San Francisco, Calif., to Camp Hospital, Camp Custer, Mich., and Chief Nurse Margaret E. Clarke, from Walter Reed General Hospital, Takoma Park, D. C., to Camp Hospital, Camp Gordon, Ga., replacing Mrs. Jean H. Norris, who was transferred to General Hospital No. 28, Fort Sheridan, Ill.

Effie H. Felde, Dorothy A. Finley, Josie M. Johnson, Edna E. Kingston, and Maud A. Spinner were appointed in the Army Nurse Corps. Pauline Denbaugh, Frances E. Dolan, Bessie M. Jackson, Harriet O. Johnson, Anna F. O'Donnell, Minnye Perkins, Mary Perry, Nell Suggs, and Maidie E. Tilley were transferred from the Reserve to the Regular Corps.

During the months of May and June the following Chief Nurses have been transferred to the stations indicated: Etta E. Robbins, to Station Hospital, Carlstrom Field, Fla.; Catherine Leary, to Station Hospital, Columbus, N. M.; Elizabeth Harding, to Station Hospital, Camp Dix, N. J.; Anna B. Carlson, to Hoff General Hospital, S. I., N. Y.; Jenny L. Row, to Station Hospital, Langley Field, Va.; Alice M. Tappan, to Station Hospital, Camp Meade, Md.; Edyth M. Gill, to Station Hospital, Nogales, Ariz.; Jessie M. Braden, to Station Hospital, Ross Field, Calif.; Lillian J. Ryan, to Station Hospital, Camp Taylor, Ky.; Alice N. Hemingway, to Walter Reed General Hospital, Takoma Park, D. C.; Elsie Neff and Julia Flikke, to Sternberg General Hospital, Manila, P. I.; Katherine Magrath, to Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark.; Crystal A. Parks, to Station Hospital, Fort Howard, Md., and Frances M. Steele, to Station Hospital, Mitchel Field, L. I., N. Y.

The following named nurses were transferred from the Reserve to the Regular Corps: Mary C. Burke, Jane Coddington, Sarah E. Currier, Geraldine M. Daly, Florence M. Evert, Gertrude S. Evert, Marie T. Hoel, Anna C. Keifer, Mary A. Kiernan, Mary L. McDonald, Blanche B. Patrick, Martha J. Rose.

The bill for the reorganization of the Army, including a paragraph giving relative rank to nurses was signed by the President June 4th. As yet this bill has made no change in the Army Nurse Corps, since the regulations determining the "rights and privileges" conferred by the bill have not as yet been made by the Secretary of War. Recommendations for these regulations have been sent to the Secretary by the Surgeon General, who called a Board composed of officers of the department and of the Nurse Corps to suggest them. The bill giving a twenty per cent increase in pay to nurses was signed by the President and became law on May 18th. The base pay of all nurses in the Army Nurse Corps is now \$72.00 a month instead of \$60.00, and that of Chief Nurses, \$108.00 instead of \$90.00. These figures are exclusive of maintenance or increase for longevity.

By a recent decision of the Surgeon General members of the Army Nurse Corps who are convalescing from tuberculosis are given the privilege of taking especial training as laboratory technicians in the laboratories of Army Hospitals.

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While taking this course they are on a duty status and receive full pay, and while completing their cure are fitting themselves for a special field of work less arduous than that of nursing and one for which there is great demand and excellent remuneration. This privilege has also been extended to others of the Corps who are recommended by chief nurses on account of their especial qualifications.

ARMY SCHOOL OF NURSING

The Army School of Nursing is just completing the second year of its existence, since the first group of students began its training at Camp Wadsworth, S. C., in July, 1918. At the present time nearly all of the students have completed the affiliations in gynecology, pediatrics, and obstetrics, as furnished by the civilian hospitals, and the courses in psychiatry and public health are well under way. Students are now on duty at McLean Hospital, Waverly, Massachusetts, Bloomingdale Hospital, White Plains, N. Y., and the Illinois Training School for Psychiatric Nursing in Chicago. The work in Public Health is given by the Philadelphia Visiting Nurse Association, the Red Cross Public Health Center, St. Louis, Mo., and the Henry Street Settlement, New York City.

Plans are being made to admit a new class of students to the school in the fall.

JULIA C. STIMSON,

Superintendent, Army Nurse Corps, and Dean, Army School of Nursing.

NAVY NURSE CORPS

At the time this paper goes to the press, it is believed the Navy Appropriation Bill will provide for the retention of nurse members of the U. S. Naval Reserve Force for a longer period of active service. The same bill contains an amendment to the effect that "hereafter, immediately upon notification of the death from wounds or disease of any nurse on the active list of the Regular Navy, shall be paid to child, children, or to any other dependent relative of such nurse, previously designated by her, an amount equal to six months' pay at the rate received by such nurse at the date of her death." The Secretary of the Navy will establish regulations requiring each nurse to designate the proper dependent relative to whom this amount shall be paid in case of her death.

The Act providing for the efficiency of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, etc., approved May 18, 1920, allows 20 per cent. increase in the pay of members of the Nurse Corps, from January 1, 1920. This increase does not change the base pay of nurses, but is in the nature of a bonus, and is not operative after June 30, 1922. Release from active service prior to May 18, 1918, renders nurses ineligible for the increase from January 1 to the date of their separation from the Service.

The following nurses, U. S. N., have been appointed and assigned at the Naval Hospital at the Station indicated: Julia T. Coonan, from U. S. N. R. F. to Mare Island; Fannie E. Craig, from Reserve to Chelsea; Frances Denk and Agnes Distler, from U. S. N. R. F. to New York and Great Lakes; Caro Eastman, from Reserve to Charleston; Grace L. Goodwin, from U. S. N. R. F. to Washington, D. C.; Mary M. Heck and Margaret Hyde, from U. S. N. R. F. to Norfolk; Minnie B. Irwin and Florence M. King, from Reserve to Norfolk and League Island; Rosa L. Lane, from U. S. N. R. F. to Charleston; Florence I. Magee, from Ardmore, Pa. to League Island; Roberta M. Page, from U. S. N. R. F. to Hampton Roads; Bertha G. Pingel, from Reserve to Norfolk; C. Irene Reed, from U. S. N. R. F. to League Island; Lilla H. Sawin and Alma G. Stiansen, from

Reserve to New York; Mary F. Tuohy, from U. S. N. R. F. to Quantico; Lucy A. West, from Reserve to Norfolk; Ada L. Wood, from U. S. N. R. F. to Canacao.

The following Reserve Nurses have been appointed and assigned to the Naval Hospital at the Station indicated: Edith M. Ahlstrom and Elizabeth L. Allen, from U. S. N. R. F. to San Diego and New York; Hildegard M. Anderson, from Grinnell, Iowa, and Sadie L. Anderson, from Des Moines, Iowa, to Great Lakes; Aurel Baker and Gladys M. Baker, from Buffalo, N. Y., to New York; Lois Barkdoll, Los Angeles, Calif., Elizabeth Beall, Hollywood, and Ester Biagini, San Luis Obispo, Calif. to San Diego; Mary G. Bieber, from Delaware, Ohio, to Great Lakes; Mary E. Blanchfield, Pittsburgh, Pa., and Rose V. Bonin, Brooklyn, N. Y., to New York; Bessie M. Borgers, Pasadena, Calif., and Theodosia B. Burnett, Los Angeles, Calif., to San Diego; Kathryn E. Burne, Detroit, Mich., to New York; Agnes B. Cameron, Englewood, N. J. to Annapolis; Louise H. Clarke and Bessie L. Coombs, from U. S. N. R. F. to New York and Annapolis; Rita P. Costello, Sioux City, Iowa, and Hulda H. Davis, from U. S. N. R. F. to Great Lakes; Emma F. Devitt, Jacksonville, Fla., and Winnifred Dollar, from U. S. N. R. F. to Charleston; Honora Drew, New York, to New York; Adah M. Drinkwater, from U. S. N. R. F. to San Diego; Pearl F. Finwall, Minneapolis, Grace A. Fisher, Des Moines, Iowa, and Aurelia M. Gagnon, Grinnell, Iowa, to Great Lakes; Mabel L. Gardiner, Buffalo, N. Y. to New York; Agnes E. Gayton, from U. S. N. R. F. to San Diego; Florence M. Gibson, Des Moines, Iowa, and Matilda M. Gibson, Malvern, Iowa, to Great Lakes; Kittie L. Gordanier, Los Angeles, Calif. to San Diego; Laura E. Greenwood, from U. S. N. R. F., and Clara B. Grice, from Fairfield, Iowa, to Great Lakes; Ada E. Griffiths and Annie G. Hamilton, from U. S. N. R. F. to Chelsea and Great Lakes; Jane E. Hamilton, Daytona, Florida, to Charleston; Mae P. Harrell, Mitchell, Ga., to Paris Island; Frances B. Hiltz, San Diego, Calif., to San Diego; Frieda Hoffman, from U. S. N. R. F. to New York; Elizabeth G. Horgan, St. Paul, Minn., Lillian I. Howlett, Detroit, Mich., to Great Lakes; Jennie M. Jason Boston, Mass., to Chelsea; Edith L. Jewell, Detroit, Mich., to Great Lakes; Marie S. Jordan, Washington, D. C., to Washington; Norah Kelleher, Phoenix, Arizona, to Fort Lyon; Margaret Kennedy, from U. S. N. R. F. to Newport; Alma T. Kessler, St. Paul, Minn., to Great Lakes; Williamina M. Laurensen, from U. S. N. R. F. to Chelsea; Hannah A. Lee, Lenox, S. D., to Fort Lyon; Viola T. Lorch, New Orleans, La., to New Orleans; Marie I. Luckins, from U. S. N. R. F., to Norfolk; Katherine McLaughlin, Dallas, Texas, to New Orleans; Mary C. McNelis, from U. S. N. R. F. to Newport; Nellie I. Madden, St. Paul, Minn., to Great Lakes; Mary Mahoney, New York, to New York; Anna G. Mays, Dallas, Texas, to New Orleans; Christian Meek, Alice B. Newcomb and Mary E. Noone, from U. S. N. R. F. to Fort Lyon, New York, and Washington; Katherine E. Oblender, Lancaster, Pa., to Annapolis; Elizabeth M. O'Brien, from U. S. N. R. F., and Mary F. O'Conner, Los Angeles, Calif., to San Diego; Elda V. Parrott, Concord, N. H., to Chelsea; Ellen L. Penna, San Francisco, Calif., to Mare Island; Ione E. Raisler, M. Alice Roach, Lucy H. Russell, Dorothy M. Sample, Hattie V. Schofield, Inez Scott, from U. S. N. R. F. to Fort Lyon, Chelsea, Washington, and Annapolis; Mary Seeman, Los Angeles, Calif., to San Diego; Nena T. Self, Lenox, S. D., to Fort Lyon; Elizabeth S. Shaver, Susan V. Shipley, Edna S. Smith, Mary A. Snyder, from U. S. N. R. F. to Norfolk, Quantico, and Newport; Zilla Springer, Lima, Ohio, to Great Lakes; Minnie D. Stith and Anna Swanson, from U. S. N. R. F. to New York and Great Lakes; Phelonise A. Tardiff, Manchester, N. H., to Submarine Base, New London, Conn.; Elizabeth Toddings and Gertrude B. Wagner, from U. S. N. R. F. to Annapolis

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and Chelsea; Emma Waldron, Sioux City, Iowa, to Great Lakes; Madeline E. Wall, from U. S. N. R. F. and Mary P. Young, Jersey City, N. J., to New York.

The following nurses have been transferred: Isabelle M. Baumhoff, Chief Nurse, and Mary M. Roberts, from Hampton Roads to U. S. S. Henderson; Elisabeth Leonhardt, Chief Nurse, from Norfolk, and Sophia Kiel, Chief Nurse, from New York, to U. S. S. Mercy; Ruth E. Anthony and Ethel R. Parsons, from Washington to U. S. S. Mercy; Myn M. Hoffman, Chief Nurse, New York, to Fort Lyon; Sarah Almond, Puget Sound, to San Diego; Jutta J. Anderson, New York, to Annapolis; Linnie Anderson, Quantico, to New York; Eunice S. Baines and Mary F. Baines, from New York to Portsmouth; Janie Bennett, Mare Island, to Guam; Marilla Berry, New York, to Canacao; Grace A. Bidgood and Florence H. Biehl, from New York to Hampton Roads; Hazel V. Braddick, Pensacola, to Fort Lyon; Ethel E. Briggs, New York, to St. Thomas; Lillian M. Brown, Great Lakes, to Hampton Roads; Clarice Buhrman, St. Thomas, V. I., to Washington; Elizabeth E. Buxton, Great Lakes, to Pensacola; Ella B. Clough and Emma Louise Colebourn, from Chelsea to Washington; Lela B. Coleman, Norfolk, to San Diego; Loretta V. Connor, Fort Lyon, to Great Lakes; Rosemary Conroy, Hampton Roads, to New York; Ivalee Cowan, Canacao, to Mare Island; Harriet S. Crawford, Submarine Base, New London, Conn., to Dispensary, Navy Yard, Philadelphia, Pa.; Emily J. Cunningham, St. Thomas, V. I., to New York; Pearl F. Day and Gertrude M. Dean, New York, to Washington and Submarine Base, New London, Conn.; Sophia E. Deaterla, Charleston, to Fort Lyon; Galena W. Deignan, Washington, to Navy Yard, Washington; Helen V. Duerr, Great Lakes, to Fort Lyon; Barbara F. Egenrieder, League Island, to Hampton Roads; Ella B. Elwell, Annapolis, to Great Lakes; Mary E. Eskridge, Haiti, to New York; Georgie E. Ferguson, Great Lakes, to Mare Island; Margaret M. Fitzpatrick, Washington, to Great Lakes; Eleanor Gallaher, Annapolis, to Disp., Washington; Agnes J. Gibson, Great Lakes, to Fort Lyon; Isabelle Gilfillan, Annapolis, to League Island; Mary Agnes Gohery, Chelsea, to Portsmouth; Grace L. Goodwin, Washington, to Gulfport; Clara Belle Grice, Great Lakes, to Gulfport; Nellie M. Hamaker, Canacao, to Mare Island; Mary Elizabeth Hand, New York, to Disp., Washington; Eleanor L. Harbeke and Mary A. Harbeke, Great Lakes, to Pensacola; Margaret C. Harley, Great Lakes, to Gulfport; Olla Hazelton, Washington, to Fort Lyon; Catherine Heffernan, Hampton Roads, to New York; Emma L. Hehir, Pensacola, to Chelsea; Abbie C. Hense, Tutuila, Samoa, to Mare Island; Mary Olive Hutchinson, Great Lakes, to Fort Lyon; Charlotte F. Hyde, Mare Island, to Canacao; Elizabeth Juttner, Hampton Roads, to Charleston; Anna G. Keating, League Island, to Hampton Roads; Ivy H. Keane, New York, to Washington; Nell Kelly, Great Lakes, to Pensacola; Ada M. Kershner, New York, to Hampton Roads; Mary A. Kief, New Orleans, to San Diego; Myrtle N. Kinsey and Clara Klinksick, Newport, to Washington; Katherine M. Leary, New York, to Mare Island; Isabel F. Lyday, Great Lakes, and Clara L. McOmber, League Island, to Annapolis; Nellie I. Madden and Minnie G. Manzey, Great Lakes, to Fore Lyon and Puget Sound; Aroline A. Marean, Chelsea, to Hampton Roads; Mary M. Maxey, Washington, to Great Lakes; Christian Meek, Mare Island, to Fort Lyon; Mary E. Moore, Key West, to League Island; Mary Agnes Mulcahy and Mary Agnes Murphy, Great Lakes, to Mare Island and Canacao; Eleanor O'Grady, Annapolis, to Great Lakes; Elsie Ohlson, New York, to Mare Island; Olga A. Osten, Annapolis, to Great Lakes; Roberta M. Page, Hampton Roads, to Fort Lyon; Mabel L. Powell, Chief Nurse, Charleston, to New York; Beulah M. Priest, Chelsea, to Hampton Roads; Agnes M. Quinlan, Washington, to Navy Yard,

Washington; Lydia B. Ranson, St. Thomas, V. I., to New York; Nora A. Reardon, Chelsea, to Hampton Roads; Rosaline Ready, New York, to Mare Island; Mary M. Ritter, Canacao, to Mare Island; Mary M. Roberts, Hampton Roads, to New York; Margaret K. Rothe, Norfolk, to League Island; Anna E. Sands, League Island, to Great Lakes; Lilla H. Sawin, Norfolk, to Brooklyn; Laurena T. Schies, Great Lakes, to Fort Lyon; Martha Schmidt, Quantico, to League Island; Jessie M. Schraffenberger, Great Lakes, to Hampton Roads; Jennie F. Sheldon, Mare Island, to Guam; Avis B. Shelley, Haiti, to New York; Golda B. Slief and Estella R. Sollars, Great Lakes, to Mare Island and San Diego; Pauline Spann, New Orleans, to Charleston; Caroline W. Spofford, San Diego, to Tutuila; Minnie D. Stith, St. Thomas, V. I., to New York; Florence Sutherland and Elsie R. Taylor, Great Lakes, to Mare Island and New York; Caroline M. Thompson, Charleston, to League Island; Mary F. Tuohy and Nellie Vangsness, Quantico, to Great Lakes and Mare Island; Edna Wardle, Tutuila, Samoa, and J. Ruth Wasson, Pensacola, to Mare Island; Elizabeth A. Westmacott, San Diego, to Tutuila, Samoa; Maude A. Woolf and Irva R. Young, New York, to St. Thomas and Washington.

The following nurses have been transferred from an inactive status to duty status: Elsie D. Allan, San Francisco, Calif., to Mare Island; Gertrude R. Campbell, Mooresville, N. C., to Norfolk; Mabel B. Johnson, Jacksonville, Fla., to Paris Island.

The following nurses have been promoted to the grade of Chief Nurse: Blanche Brown, New York; Emma Hehir, Chelsea; Sophia V. Kiel, New York; Edith A. Mury, Mare Island.

The following dietitians have been appointed and assigned to duty at the following stations: Adda Blair and Dorothy M. Coleman, Philadelphia, New York; Grace V. Higgins, Worcester, Mass., Chelsea; Florence B. Hanks, Albany, N. Y., Fort Lyon; Marie J. Melgaard, Great Lakes, Norfolk; Frances Saville, Burlington, Vermont, Portsmouth, N. H.; Edmonda Hughes, Palo Alto, Calif.; Mare Island; Grace E. Higgins, Chelsea, Hampton Roads; Margaret I. Postles, League Island, Newport; Marie J. Melgaard, Norfolk, League Island.

HONORABLE DISCHARGES

Mary J. Anderson, Norfolk, Va.; Cora Hall Baptist, Richmond, Va.; Eva L. Buchan, Buffalo, N. Y.; Katherine C. Doering, Philadelphia, Pa.; Ellen E. Drisko, Indian River, Maine; Agnes E. Evan, Pittsfield, Mass.; Georgia M. Glass, Wichita, Kansas; Mary H. Humphrey, Santa Rosa, Calif.; Frida Krook, Denver, Colorado; Mary Frances Lowry, Richmond, Va.; Rebecca Welch, Anna, Texas.

DIED IN THE SERVICE OF THEIR COUNTRY

Floy Ben Bow, Fairmont, Indiana
Beda M. Bergstrom, Chicago, Illinois
Eleanor L. Harbeke, Chatsworth, Illinois
Elizabeth K. Kirk (Inactive Status), Germantown, Pa.
Laura A. Schneiberg, Beloit, Wisconsin

LENAH S. HIGBEE,

Superintendent, Navy Nurse Corps.

U. S. PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE NURSE CORPS

Announcements for the months of May and June.

Promotions: The following staff nurses have been promoted to chief nurses at the stations named: Elizabeth Annan, Palo Alto, to Fort Stanton, N. M.;

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Katherine Shatto, Palo Alto, to Arrowhead Springs, Calif.; Effie Whyte, Baltimore, to Norfolk, Va. The following staff nurses have been promoted to assistant chief nurses: Selma Kane, Palo Alto; Caroline Gross, Greenville; Mathilda Seihl, Baltimore; Lillian Oaks, Deming.

Transfers: Rosamond Jordan, Chief Nurse, Fort Stanton, to Chief Nurse, Mobile, Ala.; Marybelle Feagley, Chief Nurse, Mobile, to Chief Nurse, Dwight, Ill.; Anna DeRose Richmond, on sick leave, as Chief Nurse to Cleveland, Ohio, vice Alma Edler, resigned; Emma Hansen, staff nurse, St. Louis, as assistant chief nurse to Houston, Texas.

Promotions and Resignations: Rena Vose promoted to Chief Nurse, Pittsburgh, Pa., vice Ellen Cartledge, transferred. Mrs. Clara Schmidt, assistant chief nurse, No. 30, promoted to Chief Nurse, Chicago No. 5, vice Miss G. Hannan, resigned.

Arrowhead Springs, Calif., and Dwight, Ill., have both been opened as general hospitals. The Public Health Service has recently opened several additional hospitals, among them being Fort Bayard, N. M., and Fort McHenry, Baltimore. Fort McHenry is a two thousand bed hospital, Fort Bayard, eight hundred fifty, and additional nurses will be needed for these two stations. A course of postgraduate work in psychiatry is being prepared, which it is hoped will be given in certain Public Health Service hospitals devoted to the care of neuro-psychiatric patients. In these hospitals, graduate nurses, desiring to specialize in psychiatry, will have an opportunity for training in that line of work.

Opening of the Speedway has been somewhat delayed, owing to the freight tie up.

LUCY MINNIGERODE,

Superintendent of Nurses, U. S. P. H. S.

Alabama: Anniston.—ANNISTON GRADUATE NURSES have organized a local association, holding meetings the first Monday of each month at the Business Women's Club, with the following officers: President, Addie Belle White; secretary, Marion C. Mason; treasurer, Flora Potter.

Arizona.—ARIZONA HAS SEVERAL good positions open for qualified nurses in the public health field, as well as in private duty work. **Tucson.**—THE ARIZONA STATE NURSES' ASSOCIATION met on June 12 at St. Mary's Hospital. Miss Randolph presided, and the proposed bill for registration of nurses was discussed.

California.—THE CALIFORNIA STATE NURSES' ASSOCIATION held its seventeenth annual convention, in Los Angeles, May 10-13. The attendance was very good, all of the fifteen district associations being represented, as many as five hundred delegates and visitors being present at some of the sessions. Among the papers which were followed by discussion were: "Mental Hygiene and the Value of Experience in Mental Work to the Pupil Nurse," Mrs. Ella B. Conzelmann; "The Coördination of the Theoretical Instruction of the Class Room With the Student's Work on Hospital Wards," Kate S. Douglas; "How to Obtain Students for Our Training Schools," Elizabeth Hogue; "Twelve-hour Duty for Special Nurses in Hospitals," Lucie Wygant; "Red Cross Instruction in Home Hygiene and Care of the Sick and Home Dietetics," Ione Baldwin; "The Public Health Work of the American Red Cross," Mary L. Cole; "Centenary of Florence Nightingale," Flora Bradford; "Public Health Work," Edith Bryan; "Our Summer Camp for Tuberculous Children," Dr. Marcia M. Patrick; "Postural Corrections Work" (motion pictures), Mrs. C. F. Glimm;

"Immigration and Coöperation of the Foreign Population as Regards Public Health," Geneva S. Orcutt; "Community, Property, Law and Importance of Women's Organizations," Mrs. Grace Clay Moody; "Public Health Problems," Janet Geister. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Lillian L. White; vice presidents, Mary L. Cole and Mary K. Clary; secretary, Mrs. J. H. Taylor; treasurer, Clara A. Saunders; directors, Mrs. L. Zeitfuchs, Agnes G. Talcott. San Francisco was chosen as the place for the next annual convention, the date to be set later on. Through the courtesy of the Los Angeles Association, District No. 5, a delightful motor ride was enjoyed to Beverley Hills Hotel on the 11th, where luncheon was served. The convention closed with a sight-seeing trip to Pasadena where tea was served by the Registered Nurses' Club.

Canada: Halifax, Nova Scotia.—JESSIE L. ROSS, for eight+ years engaged in public health work, has been appointed chief nurse of the Massachusetts-Halifax Health Commission, Halifax, Nova Scotia. Miss Ross will reside in Health Center No. One, which is being conducted in Old Admiralty House, and in addition to conducting the public health work from this center, will give lectures on public health and tuberculosis nursing in the course for public health nurses, organized under the auspices of the Red Cross of Nova Scotia and Dalhousie University.

Colorado.—THE COLORADO STATE BOARD OF NURSE EXAMINERS will hold an examination in Denver, on September 7, 8, and 9, 1920. For further information, address Louise Perrin, Secretary, State House, Denver, Colorado.

Connecticut: New Haven.—CONNECTICUT TRAINING SCHOOL ALUMNAE held a meeting in April. Miss Landis, superintendent of the training school, read a history of the school from the time of its organization in 1873. The alumnae are planning for the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the school. A telegram of sympathy on the death of Miss Palmer was sent to the JOURNAL office. Connecticut Training School held its graduating exercises May 19, in Gifford Chapel, with an address by Isabel M. Stewart. THE CONNECTICUT TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES is now formally affiliated with the School of Medicine, Yale University. Instruction in the training school has been given by members of the faculty of the School of Medicine for two years, but the affiliation has not been recognized officially until lately. THE VISITING NURSE ASSOCIATION offers two and four months affiliation courses in public health to training schools for nurses. **Hartford.**—HARTFORD HOSPITAL TRAINING SCHOOL is to have Robina M. Stewart as principal. ST. FRANCIS HOSPITAL held a Florence Nightingale centenary celebration on May 12. There were declamations, tableaux and singing by the training school choir. St. Francis Hospital Alumnae Association held its semi-annual meeting May 8, with 120 present. A reception was held in honor of the silver jubilee of Sister J. Teresa, who has been superintendent of the school since it was opened. Catherine A. Skozylas has accepted a position as night supervisor in the Hartford Isolation Hospital.

Norwich.—THE WILLIAM W. BACKUS HOSPITAL student nurses observed the one hundredth anniversary of Florence Nightingale's birth on May 12. There were vocal selections, chorus singing by the nurses, and a reading, "The Florence Nightingale Centennial."

Delaware.—SIX NURSES from Wilmington attended the convention at Atlanta. Three delegates represented the State Association at the meeting of the Federation of Women's Clubs in Dover, May 20-21. At the last meeting of the State

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Board of Examiners, Dr. Pierson was re-elected president of the Board, and Mary A. Moran was elected secretary.

District of Columbia: Washington.—THE GRADUATING EXERCISES of the COLUMBIA HOSPITAL TRAINING SCHOOL were held on May 27. An address on "The Nursing Profession" was given by Elizabeth Fox.

Florida: Miami.—Entire reorganization of the MIAMI HOSPITAL has been undertaken, and the work is going forward with enthusiasm. Plans have been made for an administration building, an attractive and comfortable home for the nurses, and some changes in the operating rooms. A campaign has been inaugurated to secure pupils for the training school. THE CENTRAL FLORIDA REGISTERED NURSES' ASSOCIATION met on June 9 at the Florida Sanatorium near Orlando. The association has a membership of 16. Mrs. Louisa Benham of Jacksonville was present and gave a talk on State Registration.

Georgia: Savannah.—DISTRICT ASSOCIATION No. 4 held a meeting April 24 at the nurses' club. A report of the Atlanta convention was given. The Association pledged \$10.00 to the Florence Nightingale Fund.

Idaho: St. Maries.—MERRY C. BOSKERVILLE, a graduate of Washington Boulevard Hospital, Chicago, has become superintendent of St. Maries Hospital and of the hospital training school. Bessie I. Clark, class of 1919, Washington Boulevard Hospital, has become superintendent of the hospital at Bovill.

Illinois: Central Division.—RED CROSS APPOINTMENTS: Eleanor Hines, Public Health Nurse, Detroit; Bess Harrison, Public Health Nurse, Van Buren County Chapter, Paw Paw, Mich.; Alma Witte, Public Health Nurse, Fond du Lac Chapter, Waupun, Wis.; Mary O'Keefe, Public Health Nurse, Whitewater Chapter, Whitewater, Wis.; Maude Morgan, King's Daughters' Visiting Nurse Association, Moline, Ill. **Chicago.**—THE ILLINOIS TRAINING SCHOOL is giving a special postgraduate course of six weeks for superintendents of training schools, such as was given last year. The thirty-eighth annual graduating exercises were held on May 25 at St. Paul's Methodist Church for a class of fifty-one. Addresses were given by Mrs. Philip S. Post and Rev. John Timothy Stone. The Alumnae Association entertained the class at a banquet on May 26 at the LaSalle Hotel. The need for a new nurses' home was brought out in several toasts. The PRESBYTERIAN HOSPITAL SCHOOL FOR NURSES held graduating exercises on May 18, at the Nurses' Home; there were sixty-six in the class. The address was given by Cleland Boyd MacAfee, D.D. The Alumnae Association entertained the members of the class at a luncheon on the afternoon of May 17, in the Wedgewood Room at Marshall Field's. OLIVE MINNICK has resigned her surgical position at the Presbyterian Hospital. SARAH CROSBY, class of 1913, is county instructor in Home Nursing and Hygiene with the Red Cross in Clarion, Iowa. ST. LUKE'S ALUMNAE ASSOCIATION entertained the 1920 graduating class at the Training School on May 17. Miss Eldredge was the guest of honor. ST. MARY'S OF NAZARETH ALUMNAE ASSOCIATION held its annual meeting on May 20. The officers elected for the coming year are: President, Helena Waldenback; vice-president, Mr. Marski; recording secretary, Mary Laibe; corresponding secretary, Ester Kolander; treasurer, Helen Jablouski; director, Kathryn Franey. Sr. M. Dolores, Superintendent of St. Mary's Training School, has left for Rome, where she will remain for several months. Anna Falk, class of 1919, has taken an industrial position in Atchison, Kansas. THE FIRST DISTRICT ASSOCIATION at its meeting on April 30, had Miss Eldredge, Interstate Secretary, as the principal speaker. The Association has arranged to have down-town headquarters with a large auditorium. The nurses' residence will

still be maintained at 2700 Prairie Avenue. **THE ILLINOIS LEAGUE FOR NURSING EDUCATION** held an interesting meeting on May 14, with Student Government as the topic. **THE CELEBRATION OF THE BIRTHDAY OF FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE** at Orchestra Hall was an epoch-making event for the nursing profession in the middle west. Professor Soares, of Chicago University; Rev. Fr. Moulinier, S.J., and Miss Eldredge were the principal speakers. A charming feature was the Nightingale Chorus of 100 pupil nurses. **Harrisburg.**—Eleanor Gallagher has taken the position of County Nurse in Saline County, under the direction of the Illinois State Tuberculosis Association. **Springfield.**—**THE ILLINOIS STATE TUBERCULOSIS ASSOCIATION** and the **CHICAGO SCHOOL OF CIVICS** are coöperating in a most interesting Public Health Nursing experiment,—fourteen nurses from the class in Public Health Nursing were assigned for the month of May to make an intensive health and sickness survey in fourteen counties in Illinois. It is hoped by this plan to bring about a knowledge of the tuberculosis situation, and to induce the counties to support a permanent public health nurse. **Rock Island.**—The graduating exercises of the **LUTHERAN HOSPITAL SCHOOL FOR NURSES** were held on May 19, in Zion Lutheran Church. **Decatur.**—The graduating exercises of the **DECATUR AND MACON COUNTY HOSPITAL** were held on May 19, in Milikin University Auditorium, for sixteen nurses. Adda Eldredge gave the address of the evening. The hospital has recently acquired a new nurses' home, which is most attractive.

Indiana: Indianapolis.—Eleven graduates of the **INDIANA UNIVERSITY TRAINING SCHOOL, ROBERT W. LONG HOSPITAL**, received diplomas at Indiana University on June 7. The pupil nurses of the hospital gave a play depicting the life of Florence Nightingale, at the Indiana Medical College in May. The Commencement exercises of **ST. VINCENT'S HOSPITAL** were held on June 15 at the hospital. Twenty-four nurses received diplomas. Adda Eldredge, Interstate Secretary, spent the week of June 1st in Indiana, and was an inspiration to all who heard her. The graduating exercises of the **METHODIST EPISCOPAL HOSPITAL** were held at the Meridian Street M. E. Church on June 9. Fifty-one nurses received diplomas. Dr. J. F. Barnhill made the address. A beautiful new nurses' home is under construction. The Commencement Exercises of the **PROTESTANT DEACONESS HOSPITAL** were held on June 6, at the nurses' home for a class of eleven. The Rev. F. R. Daries gave the address. The Commencement exercises of the Indianapolis City Hospital were held on June 9 in Clinic Hall for a class of nineteen. The principal address was given by Dr. Charles P. Emerson, dean of the Indiana University School of Medicine. One of the Commencement events was a Florence Nightingale parade, in which the history of the hospital was illustrated by three floats. The training school of the City Hospital is one of the pioneer institutions of its kind in the country. At a meeting of the Alumnae Association, \$50 was given to the Nurses' Relief Fund. **Fort Wayne.**—With an impressive program, the **LUTHERAN HOSPITAL TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES** on May 19 celebrated the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of Florence Nightingale. Dr. Charles Beall and Dr. William O. McBride gave addresses, and Anna M. Holtman, superintendent of the school, reviewed the life history of Florence Nightingale. Various parts were taken in the program by the members of each class in the training school, and by two of the supervisors. **Anderson.**—The nurses of Madison County were guests at a dinner given in Anderson High School in celebration of the Florence Nightingale Centennial. Each nurse gave a two-minute talk on her work.

Iowa: Sioux City.—Twenty-one nurses and one Sister received their diplomas

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at the graduating exercises of the MERCY HOSPITAL TRAINING SCHOOL. The address was given by the Rev. Charles Moulinier. **Des Moines.**—On May 19 a Florence Nightingale pageant was given by the METHODIST HOSPITAL ALUMNAE ASSOCIATION for the entertainment of District No. 7. On June 2, the regular meeting of the DISTRICT was held, at which a report on Public Health Nursing was given by Adah Hershey, and on the Education of Nurses by Emma Wilson. The two speakers were delegates to the convention at Atlanta. Charlotte Ballantyne, Des Moines, and Mary C. Haarer, Iowa City, were elected delegates to the biennial convention of the Federated Women's Clubs in Des Moines. The LEAGUE OF NURSING EDUCATION convened in Des Moines during the Biennial to discuss ways and means for the publicity of nursing education. On June 9 Commencement Exercises were held at the IOWA METHODIST HOSPITAL for 28 nurses. A reception followed at the new Nurses' Home. **Oskaloosa.**—The regular meeting of DISTRICT ASSOCIATION No. 2 was held on June 12. Interesting reports of the Atlanta meeting were given by Elba Morse, E. Pattee, and Margaret Henke. Miss Danzell of the State Tuberculosis Association told of the development of the Modern Health Crusade. Lola Yerkes explained the Perkins Law. A question box brought out some lively discussion. The Oskaloosa nurses entertained the association at a picnic on the beautiful grounds of Dr. Abbott's home. **Fairfield.**—LELA FERGUSON, a graduate of the Burlington Hospital, has accepted a position as supervisor in the Jefferson County Hospital.

Kansas.—THE KANSAS STATE NURSES' ASSOCIATION held its annual meeting at Wichita, May 21 and 22. Addresses were given by W. Pearl Martin, president of the association, Sister Catherine Voth, Adda Eldredge, Sister Mary Helena, Dr. Loe Sutter, Dr. B. K. Kilbourne, Frances P. Graves, Mrs. Henry Ware Allen, Belle Langley, and Dr. Hugh W. Hodge. Only two districts, the first and fourth, came to this meeting fully organized, but the other five will soon be completed. The organization of the districts and the work of obtaining some very necessary amendments to the Registration Law will be the chief tasks of the Association for the coming year. Seventy-three dollars were pledged to the Nightingale Fund at this meeting, in addition to the twenty-two dollars already sent. A number of subscriptions to the JOURNAL were taken, although a large percentage of the nurses present were subscribers. A Relief Fund committee was appointed, with Mrs. A. L. Price as chairman. A Private Duty Section was formed, which has many plans for the coming year. The following officers were elected: President, W. Pearl Martin; vice-presidents, Mrs. Charlotte Briggs and Mrs. C. C. Bailey; treasurer, Carolyn Berkemeyer; secretary, Mrs. W. R. Saylor; directors, Sister Catherine Voth, Mrs. A. R. O'Keefe, Sister Helena, Edith Hastings, Miss Scott and Alice Collins. **Topeka.**—CHRIST'S HOSPITAL ALUMNAE ASSOCIATION held its annual meeting at the Hospital on June 1. The following officers were elected: President, Edith White; vice-presidents, Mrs. M. C. Diffenderfer and Mary Lovejoy; secretary, Neva Anderson; treasurer, Clara Maltzberger. The business meeting was followed by a banquet, at which 33 nurses were present. **Wichita.**—The annual meeting of the KANSAS STATE NURSES' ASSOCIATION was held on May 21 and 22.

Kentucky.—THE STATE ASSOCIATION OF REGISTERED NURSES held its fourteenth annual convention in Lexington, June 9 and 10. The following officers were elected: President, Harriet Cleek; vice-presidents, Grace James and Sue Parker; recording secretary, Virginia Martin; corresponding secretary, Anna H. Ryan.

Louisiana.—THE LOUISIANA NURSES' BOARD OF EXAMINERS held its semi-annual examination in New Orleans and Shreveport, on June 28 and 29. Eighty-two applicants qualified as registered nurses.

Maine: Portland.—EDITH L. SOULE has been appointed State Director of Public Health Nursing.

Maryland: Baltimore.—The graduating exercises of the UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL were held on May 25. There were 24 graduates. The address was given by Dr. A. F. Woods, president-elect of the University of Maryland. The NURSES' ALUMNAE ASSOCIATION of the Hospital gave a banquet for the graduating class on May 19. Ellen Stewart has resigned as superintendent of nurses.

Massachusetts: Boston.—THE MASSACHUSETTS STATE NURSES' ASSOCIATION held its seventeenth annual meeting on June 7 and 8. The STATE LEAGUE OF NURSING EDUCATION and the PRIVATE DUTY NURSES' LEAGUE, also met at the same time. The first afternoon was given over to the Private Duty Nurses' League, which elected the following officers: Chairman, Minnie Hollingsworth; vice-chairman, Zaidee Moore; secretary, Annette Fiske. Papers were read by Annette Fiske on "How We Can Counteract the Tendency to Commercialism,"—and by Sara E. Parsons on "Opportunities of the Nurse in Private Work as a Member of the State and National Organizations." In the evening a mass meeting was held, at which Mrs. Robert L. DeNormandie gave an interesting talk on "The Importance of Public Health Nursing from the View Point of a Laywoman." Bernice W. Billings outlined the plans of the local Red Cross organization for the year. The following speakers told of the life and accomplishments of Florence Nightingale: Dr. Alfred Worcester, Mary Beard, Sara E. Parsons, Mary M. Riddle, and Linda Richards. The meeting of the State League of Nursing Education opened on June 8. Officers were elected as follows: President, Jessie E. Grant; vice-president, Melissa J. Cook; secretary, Mary Coonahan. A report of the Atlanta Convention was given by Mary Coonahan. Helen L. Redfern gave a paper on "The Importance of Teaching Chemistry before Drugs and Solutions and Materia Medica," and Carrie M. Hall gave a talk on "The Problem of Meeting the Demand for Nurses at the Present Time." At the meeting of the State Nurses' Association, Julia Smith reported the Atlanta Convention, and others gave their impressions of the Convention. The following officers were elected: President, Esther Dart; vice-presidents, Carrie M. Hall and Bertha W. Allen; recording secretary, Julia Agnes Smith; corresponding secretary, Mary E. P. Davis; treasurer, Charlotte W. Dana. After adjournment tea was served in Trinity Church Parish House, by the Guild of St. Barnabas. The last event of the Convention was an enjoyable evening at the Pop Concert in Symphony Hall, where it was Graduate Nurses' Night. The graduating exercises of the BOSTON STATE HOSPITAL TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES were held on June 25. Dr. Elisha H. Cohoon, Superintendent of the Medfield State Hospital, gave the address. The annual meeting of the MASSACHUSETTS HOMEOPATHIC HOSPITAL NURSES' ALUMNAE ASSOCIATION was held on June 14 at Evans Memorial. The following officers were elected: President, Mrs. Anna R. Ross; vice-presidents, Mrs. W. S. K. Thomas and Lillian J. Gillispie; recording secretary, Flora M. Wilson; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Pauline M. Fopanio; treasurer, Bertha Carvell. The regular meeting of the NEW ENGLAND DEACONESS' HOSPITAL ALUMNAE was held on May 20 at the Nurses' Home of the Hospital. After the business meeting the evening was devoted to entertaining the graduating class. **Cambridge.**—At the graduating exercises of the TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES OF THE CAMBRIDGE HOSPITAL, Dr.

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Charles L. Scudder, senior surgeon at the Massachusetts General Hospital, gave an inspiring address. **Worcester.**—The commencement exercises of the WORCESTER CITY HOSPITAL were held on June 20. The Rev. J. L. Findlay was the speaker of the evening. **Fall River.**—The members of the graduating class of the FALL RIVER MUNICIPAL HOSPITAL'S DEPARTMENT TRAINING SCHOOL were entertained on May 11 at a supper given in their honor by the alumnae of the school. Dr. Fuller, superintendent of hospitals, and Helen Burns, superintendent of nurses were guests of honor.

Michigan: Calumet.—The Sixteenth Annual Convention of the MICHIGAN STATE NURSES' ASSOCIATION was held on June 30, July 1, 2, and 3. Addresses were given as follows: "America Today," Harriet Vittum, Headworker of Northwestern University Settlement, Chicago; "Rural Health," Dr. Alfred LaBine, Houghton County Physician; "Nurses' Registries," Mrs. Elizabeth Vaughan, Detroit; "Yesterday, Today, and Tomorrow," Mary Marshall, Chief Nurse, National Tuberculosis Association, New York City; "Problem of Demand and Supply of the Nursing Service," Dr. Christopher Parnell, Director U. of M. Hospital; "The Y. W. C. A. in Its Relation to the Nursing Profession," Agnes Sharp; "Reasons for Upholding Standards in the Present Crisis," Alice F. Lake, U. of M. Hospital; "State and County Responsibilities," P. H. O'Brien, Circuit Judge of Houghton County; "Following the Trail in Italy," Edna L. Foley. The following officers were elected: President, Mrs. H. Beach Morse; vice-presidents, Elizabeth Parker and Minnie Paynter; recording secretary, Leone Sweet; corresponding secretary, Maude Rowland; treasurer, Lula B. Durkee; councillors, Mrs. L. E. Gretter and Sarah E. Sly. **Ann Arbor.**—The MICHIGAN STATE LEAGUE OF NURSING EDUCATION held a five-day institute for instructors in schools of nursing from July 12 to 17 at the University Hospital. Twenty-five nurses attended it. The UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN HOSPITAL took an initial step in meeting the nation-wide problem of a shortage of nurses by arranging a recruiting campaign which embraced the entire state. Gladys Bonner, a student nurse at the U. of M. Hospital, conducted the publicity campaign, which was directed from Lansing. The nurses' unit of the University Y. W. C. A. celebrated the Nightingale Centennial with music, tableaux, and speeches appropriate to the occasion. Because of many improvements at the U. of M. Hospital, the most important of which is the eight-hour day, a much larger corps of nurses will be needed this fall. The housing problem is to be met by the construction of an up-to-date barracks which will accommodate the fall class of one hundred nurses. THE VISITING NURSES' ASSOCIATION gave a dinner recently at the Michigan Union, at which the principal speakers were Mrs. Lloyd, who talked about the life and work of Florence Nightingale, and Dr. Vaughan, who spoke on the responsibilities of the nursing profession. On May 8, a Nurses' Athletic Association was organized which will include both pupil and staff nurses.

Minnesota.—THE MINNESOTA STATE REGISTERED NURSES' ASSOCIATION held a special meeting on May 20, in St. Paul, with about one hundred and fifty members present. The reports from delegates to the Atlanta convention furnished a very interesting program, which was followed by a social hour. **St. Paul.**—The nurses of St. Paul celebrated the Nightingale Centennial with appropriate ceremonies, one event of which was probably not duplicated anywhere in the country. Mrs. Emma Randall Lawrence, a nurse who received her training under Miss Nightingale, was present and gave some of her personal recollections of the "Lady of the Lamp." Though an old lady of seventy-six, Mrs. Lawrence remembered perfectly the opposition Miss Nightingale encountered. Her talk

was a wonderful inspiration to the six hundred nurses gathered to hear her. The commencement exercises of the CITY AND COUNTY HOSPITAL TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES were held on May 25 at the Nurses' Home, for a class of thirty-four. THE ALUMNAE ASSOCIATION gave a banquet to the graduating class on May 26, at which seventy were present. After talks by Dr. Ancker and Mrs. Campbell, the service flag of the hospital was demobilized. **Winona.**—The graduating exercises of the WINONA GENERAL HOSPITAL TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES were held on June 9. The Rev. George Keller and Mr. Burke gave the addresses. **Montevideo.**—WINNIFRED H. BROWN took charge of the Montevideo Hospital and Training School on April 1, with B. Wilhelmina Hageman as assistant.

Missouri: Kansas City.—The annual meeting of ST. JOSEPH'S HOSPITAL ALUMNAE was held on May 28. Papers were read as follows: "Private Duty Nursing," Mary E. Marksman; "Benefits of a Central Registry," Mrs. Emma Slack. Officers elected for the ensuing year were: President, Genevieve Tetrault; vice presidents, Helen Field and Emma Smith; secretary-treasurer, Elizabeth Van Warter. The commencement exercises of the Training School were held on May 30, for 22 graduates, including three Sisters. Bishop T. F. Lillis and Dr. C. B. Francisco were the speakers. The graduating exercises of the CHRISTIAN CHURCH HOSPITAL TRAINING SCHOOL were held on May 23. Addresses were given by Dr. R. H. Miller, Dr. Jabez N. Jackson, Dr. Herbert Tureman, and Dr. Buford Hamilton.

Montana.—THE MONTANA STATE ASSOCIATION OF GRADUATE NURSES has elected officers for the ensuing year as follows: President, Augusta E. Ariss; secretary, Margaret Irish. The secretary-treasurer of the Examining Board is Frances Friedericks.

Nebraska: Omaha.—The regular meeting of the FORD HOSPITAL ALUMNAE ASSOCIATION was held on June 21. The officers of the Alumnae are: President, Mrs. W. A. Nixon; vice-president, Sadie Larsen; secretary-treasurer, Laura Peck. **Hastings.**—The regular meeting of DISTRICT No. 1 was held on May 11. A report of the national convention was given by Miss McGreevy. In the afternoon the nurses attended a clinic held by Dr. Fast at the State Hospital for the Insane. A Florence Nightingale memorial program was given in the evening by the nurses of the Mary Lanning Memorial Hospital. **Lincoln.**—The regular meeting of DISTRICT No. 3 was held on May 18. Miss Abbott gave a report of the national meeting, and Dr. Finney gave an address on "The Nurse's Responsibility to the Patient, to the Doctor, and to Her Profession." The Association raised \$38.85 for the Memorial Fund.

New Hampshire: Hanover.—A FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE MEMORIAL SERVICE, conducted by the Rev. John Dallas, was held in St. Thomas Episcopal Church on May 12. The nurses of the Mary Hitchcock Memorial Hospital attended in a body. **Claremont.**—The eighth annual meeting of the CLAREMONT GENERAL HOSPITAL ALUMNAE ASSOCIATION was held on May 18. Officers were elected as follows: President, Mrs. Mabel Groves Areltine; vice-president, Marjorie D. Perkins; treasurer, Mrs. Clara H. Rice; secretary, M. Gladys Larrabee.

New Jersey: Hackensack.—HACKENSACK HOSPITAL SCHOOL OF NURSING held graduating exercises for a class of fifteen, April 30, in Oritani Hall. The diplomas were presented by F. P. Washburn, president of the board of governors. **Paterson.**—The graduating exercises of the NATHAN AND MIRIAM BARNERT HOSPITAL were held on June 1. The annual meeting of the PATERSON GENERAL HOSPITAL ALUMNAE ASSOCIATION was held on June 1. **Plainfield.**—MARIE LOUIS,

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recently at the head of one of the Army schools of nursing, has gone to the Muhlenberg Hospital as superintendent of nurses.

New York.—THE BOARD OF REGENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK, at a meeting held June 24, appointed Elizabeth C. Burgess, inspector of nurse training schools, as secretary to the Board of Nurse Examiners. Miss Burgess will be in charge of all matters pertaining to the registration and inspection of nurse training schools and the registration of nurses. Two members were added to the Board of Nurse Examiners, Sister Immaculata of St. Peter's Hospital, Albany, and Lillian A. Reed of the Homeopathic Hospital, Rochester. An announcement of a civil service examination for inspectors of nurse training schools will be made in the near future. Miss Burgess will be glad to answer all requests for information regarding the new law. Her address is State Department of Education, Albany.

DISTRICT No. 1, BUFFALO, held its annual meeting on May 19, at the SISTERS OF CHARITY HOSPITAL. The following officers were elected: President, Mrs. Anna L. Hansen; vice-presidents, Rosetta Burton and Mrs. Bertha Gibbons; secretary, Ella Sinsebox; treasurer, Clara Wurtz; directors, Mrs. F. J. Hurd, Julia McDade. The Association held its June meeting on the 16th at Niagara Falls. THE BUFFALO HOSPITAL SISTERS OF CHARITY held graduating exercises on May 11 for a class of sixteen. The ALUMNAE ASSOCIATION OF THE BUFFALO GENERAL HOSPITAL gave a reception for the graduating class on June 24. The BUFFALO HOMEOPATHIC HOSPITAL ALUMNAE have elected the following officers: President, Rosetta Burton; vice-presidents, Stella Adema, Gertrude Percival Meyers, Margaret Daley, Helene Meadows; corresponding secretary, Grace Peek; recording secretary, Josephine Ballou; treasurer, Ella Rinn Smith; historian, Olivia Cook.

DISTRICT No. 2, ROCHESTER: THE GENESEE VALLEY NURSES' ASSOCIATION, at its annual meeting, May 25, elected the following officers: President, Katharine DeWitt; vice-presidents, Helen R. Winans and Emma Knowles; secretary, Edna W. Gorton; treasurer, Agnes Cahaley; directors, Emily Jones and Eliza Reid. The Association held its June meeting in Canandaigua, at the invitation of the Alumnae Association of the Frederick Ferris Thompson Hospital. A chartered boat took the members to a camp at the head of the lake, where a delightful picnic was held. The ROCHESTER GENERAL HOSPITAL held graduating exercises on June 3, for thirty-two graduates. The address was given by Dr. Herbert E. Mills, of Vassar College. The HAHNEMANN HOSPITAL held graduating exercises for a class of twenty on June 4. Dr. Clarence A. Barbour, president of Rochester Theological Seminary, delivered the address. The graduating exercises of ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL were held on June 10, for eleven nurses. On June 9 the ALUMNAE ASSOCIATION entertained the graduating class with an automobile ride and dinner. The ROCHESTER STATE HOSPITAL SCHOOL OF NURSING held graduating exercises for a class of fourteen on June 11. The speaker was Dr. M. Louise Hurrell. THE PARK AVENUE HOSPITAL held graduating exercises, May 27, for eight graduates. The HOMEOPATHIC HOSPITAL held graduating exercises, May 27, in Eastman Home, for a class of twenty. The address was made by Rev. Paul Moore Strayer.

Canandaigua.—The graduating exercises of the FREDERICK FERRIS THOMPSON HOSPITAL were held on May 27, for a class of twelve. The address was given by Dr. Whitman L. Jordan, Director of the State Agricultural Station at Geneva, N. Y.

Clifton Springs.—CLIFTON SPRINGS SANITARIUM held commencement exercises for a class of fourteen on June 3, in the Chapel. The address was given by Malcolm S. Woodbury, M.D. MARGUERITE WARFIELD, a graduate of Johns Hopkins Hospital, recently an instructor in the Yale School, Hamp-

China, is at Clifton Springs, recuperating. She hopes to return to Hunan later.

Sonyea.—CRAIG COLONY TRAINING SCHOOL held graduating exercises, May 21, for seven graduates. Dancing followed the exercises. **District No. 4, Syracuse,** held its seventh regular meeting on June 10. Miss Sherwood gave a report of the Atlanta convention, and a paper was read, written by Anna Chafee, on the Baby Welfare Work of Syracuse. **Auburn.**—FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE CENTENARY EXERCISES were held in the Nurses' Home at the City Hospital, May 11, by graduate nurses, student nurses and members of the Cayuga County Chapter of the Red Cross. There were solos, papers on the life of Florence Nightingale, and an address by Mary F. Laird, of Rochester. **DISTRICT No. 6** held its quarterly meeting on July 7, in the Knights of Columbus rooms, Ogdensburg, with a good attendance. There was a discussion of reorganization, the chairman of the State Revision Committee being present. A social hour followed. **Ogdensburg.**—At a recent meeting of the ST. LAWRENCE STATE HOSPITAL ALUMNAE ASSOCIATION the following new officers were elected: President, G. Marion Potter; vice-presidents, Florence J. Finn and Helen Crowley; secretary, Harriett Hobbs; treasurer, Sarah Tyndall. Nine senior pupils of the Hospital entered Bellevue Hospital, New York, on June 1, for an affiliation course of ten months. **District No. 8.**—SARANAC LAKE GRADUATE NURSES' ASSOCIATION met on June 1, with Florence Struthers at the Nurses' Home, Trudeau. Dr. Richards gave a talk on "Food Values." At the meeting held on July 6, Dr. Edgar Mayer gave a talk on Sunlight Rays, illustrating with an Alpine Light Lamp. **District No. 9: Albany.**—THE CAPITOL DISTRICT held Florence Nightingale Centennial Exercises May 12, in Chancellors' Hall, Education Building. Addresses were made by Dr. John H. Finley, Commissioner of Education, Amy M. Hilliard, Florence M. Geister, and Dr. M. Nicoll, Jr. Ten hospitals were officially represented. **Troy.**—The graduating exercises of the TROY HOSPITAL TRAINING SCHOOL were this year coincident with the celebration of the Nightingale Centennial. The speaker of the evening, Rev. J. M. Slattery, paid a glowing tribute to the life and works of Miss Nightingale. There were eighteen in the graduating class. At the recent meeting of the TROY HOSPITAL ALUMNAE ASSOCIATION the following officers were elected: President, Mary Carrigan; vice-presidents, Catherine Connery and Ida McGauley; treasurer, Helen Burke; secretary, Liberata Baker; directors, Frances Corcoran, Eva Dufresne, Margaret Waddell, and Catherine Purcell. In the absence of Sister Marie, Superintendent of the Training School, who is in Europe doing reconstruction work, Mary Carrigan is acting superintendent. Catherine Corcoran has resigned from public health work, and has become supervisor of a floor at the Leonard Hospital. **District No. 10: Schenectady.**—LOUISE F. ARNOLD has become superintendent of the Ellis Hospital, MARY G. MCPHERSON, who was formerly associated with Miss Arnold at the Samaritan Hospital, Troy, has become superintendent of the training school. **District No. 13: New York.**—An afternoon tea was given on June 29 at the Nurses' residence, Metropolitan Hospital, Blackwell's Island, in honor of CAROLINE MACDEVITT, who has accepted the position of Superintendent of Nurses, Cumberland Street Hospital, Brooklyn, N. Y. Miss MacDevitt is a graduate of the Metropolitan School of Nursing, where she has been Assistant Superintendent of Nurses for the past three years. The Bellevue Alumnae, New York, gave a reception to the graduating classes of three of the city's high schools in Alumnae Hall. The nurses were in full uniform and pupil nurses acted as guides to conduct the guests through the hospital in small groups. After tea and cakes had been served, a visit to the nurses' residence was made, where a

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stereopticon lecture was given on the history of nursing. It is hoped to give a similar reception in the fall to the next group of graduates. **White Plains.**—On June 12, the BLOOMINGDALE HOSPITAL SCHOOL OF NURSING presented a Florence Nightingale Tableaux-Pageant, which was so successful, it was repeated. **Brooklyn.**—At the annual meeting of the WYCKOFF HEIGHTS ALUMNAE ASSOCIATION the following officers were elected: President, Miss Engelhard; vice-president, Miss Armbruster; recording secretary, Miss Burnell; corresponding secretary, Miss May Rehder; treasurer, Miss Stafford; trustees, Miss Engel and Miss Jones.

North Carolina.—THE NORTH CAROLINA STATE NURSES' ASSOCIATION held its eighteenth annual convention, at Charlotte, June 1-4. The first day was Public Health Day; the second was devoted to the League of Nursing Education; and the third to round tables. The convention closed with a business session on the fourth day. Officers were elected as follows: President, Mrs. Dorothy Hayden; vice-presidents, Mary L. Wyche and Pearl Weaver; secretary, Carolyn Miller; treasurer, Lessie McLean; directors, Eugenia Henderson and Nora Pratt (for two years); Josephine Mainor and Columbia Munds (for one year); training school inspector, Edith Redwine; Board of Examiners, Mary Laxton and Lois Toomer. The next meeting is to be held at Wrightsville Beach. **Asheville.**—A FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE celebration was held on May 12. Addresses were given as follows: "Life of Florence Nightingale," Dr. Charles S. Jordan; "Nursing as a Vocation," Dr. Charles L. Minor; "Public Health Nursing," Dr. Marjory Lord.

Ohio: Cincinnati.—THE OHIO STATE ASSOCIATION OF GRADUATE NURSES held its annual meeting on May 11 and 12, in conjunction with the STATE LEAGUE OF NURSING EDUCATION. The meetings were well attended, and closed with a Florence Nightingale Centennial Celebration. Papers were read as follows: "Why I am a Private Duty Nurse," Mrs. Lillian MacAdam; "The Responsibility of the Private Duty Nurse," Miss McArdle. Discussion was led on Rural Public Health Nursing Problems, by V. Lota Lorimer, Beatrice Robitaille, Celinda Dunbar, and Miss Shaw; on problems of nursing education by Ida May Hickox, Grace Allison, and Daisy Kingston. At the joint session of the two organizations papers were read as follows: "Education of Student Nurses in Tuberculosis Work," Mary Marshall; "The Development of Public Health Nursing in Ohio," Hulda Cron; "Cancer," Dr. André Crotti. Round tables on various subjects were conducted, and a business meeting was held at which the following officers were elected: President, Laura R. Logan; vice-presidents, V. Lota Lorimer and Mary Jamison; secretary, Rose K. Steinmetz; treasurer, Blanche Pfefferkorn; trustees, Claribel Wheeler and Hulda Cron. The following officers were elected for the State League of Nursing Education: President, Claribel Wheeler; vice-president, Minnie E. Sands; secretary, Marguerite E. Fagen; treasurer, Clara F. Brouse. Resolutions on the death of Sophia F. Palmer were adopted. **Columbus.**—At the annual meeting of the OHIO SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS, held on May 13, the name of the society was changed to OHIO PUBLIC HEALTH ASSOCIATION. THE PUBLIC HEALTH NURSES held their regular monthly meeting on May 19 at the Y. W. C. A. The school nurses of the city were in charge of the program. Miss Elliott and Miss St. Clair gave interesting talks on the work of a school nurse. On June 10 the meeting of the Public Health Nurses was held at the plant of the Jeffrey Mfg. Co. Mr. Grieves, head of the Welfare and Employment Department gave a talk on "The Economic Value of a Nurse in Industry," and Rachel Kidwell,

chief nurse of the Jeffrey Hospital staff talked of the development of the work during her eleven years with the company. **Dayton.**—The graduating exercises of the MIAMI VALLEY HOSPITAL SCHOOL FOR NURSES were held on May 20, for a class of twenty-seven. The address was given by Prof. Frank D. Slutz. **Akron.**—THE CITY HOSPITAL held graduating exercises on June 1. **Cleveland.**—THE NURSES' ALUMNAE OF ST. VINCENT'S CHARITY HOSPITAL held their regular monthly meeting at the School on June 1. Irene V. Kelley gave a report of the State Convention. The new NURSING CENTER OF CLEVELAND is located at 2157 Euclid Avenue, in a charming old residence. The offices of several nursing and health organizations are located here, and there are also pleasant social rooms. **District No. 3.**—The regular May meeting of the district was held at the ASHTABULA GENERAL HOSPITAL, Ashtabula. Eight nurses from District No. 3 attended the State Convention. **Youngstown.**—The graduating exercises of the YOUNGSTOWN HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION TRAINING SCHOOL were held on May 17. Ida Hickox gave the principal talk to the class. The Alumnae entertained the graduating class at a dinner on June 8.

Oregon.—OREGON SENT FOUR representatives to the convention in Atlanta. Miss Crowe attended the National Tuberculosis Convention in St. Louis, en route. At the April meeting of the State Association Mrs. Bessie Haasis gave a very instructive address. She represented the Rockefeller Foundation in a survey of the visiting nurses' work of the northwest. Mrs. Barbara Bartlett, professor of Public Health Service in Washington University, Seattle, was also a guest of the association in April. At the Nightingale Centennial celebration, planned by the State Association, Mrs. E. B. Knight, a friend of Miss Nightingale's was the guest of honor. Emily Loveridge gave an address. **Portland.**—PORTLAND HAS a well organized open air school, conceded to be one of the best in the country. It is for anemic children only. **Salem.**—ROSA BARTRUFF has been taking a course in Public Health Nursing at the University of California. Dan Humphrey Bartruff and Mrs. H. Hoven Humphrey are very successful fruit farmers near Silverton. Beda Erickson is in service at the Army Hospital, San Francisco. Helen Harhn is in one of the Aero Hospitals, California. Florence Couthern and Mina Cook are in the X-ray offices of Drs. Thompson and E. E. Fisher of Salem. Rosa Powell is assistant preceptress at O. A. C., Corvallis. Lillian McNary and Rosa Clare Williams are going to Boston in the fall for postgraduate work.

Pennsylvania: Philadelphia.—THE ALUMNAE ASSOCIATION OF THE WOMAN'S HOSPITAL held its thirty-first annual meeting in January, electing the following officers: President, Mrs. Isabel B. Close; vice presidents, Helen F. Greaney; Emma E. Kelley; recording secretary, E. May Bachman; corresponding secretary, Mrs. S. S. Enterisle; treasurer, Anna M. Peters. THE ALUMNAE ASSOCIATION of the Presbyterian Hospital Training School announces with deep regret the retirement of their directress, Caroline I. Milne. Miss Milne was graduated from St. Bartholomew's Hospital in London in 1891. She came to the Presbyterian Hospital as assistant directress in 1892 and remained a year and a half. She then became directress of nurses at the Western Pennsylvania Hospital in Pittsburgh, returning to the Presbyterian Hospital in 1895. After twenty-five years there she is retiring to her home in Scotland. THE NURSES' CLUB OF PHILADELPHIA COUNTY held its annual meeting on April 26. The following officers were elected: President, Martha C. Lafferty; vice presidents, Cornelia McMenamin, Bartha M. Beck, Grace Carman; recording secretary, Helen F. Greaney; treasurer, Rebecca Jackson; corresponding secretary, Mabel W. Horner;

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directors, Florence Carmany, Irene Doyle, Pauline Wurtell, Mrs. Mary H. M. Hinnmin. The Howard Hospital held its graduating exercises on May 11, for a class of ten. On May 12, Mrs. Katharine Apple, superintendent of the training school gave a reception for the members of the graduating class. THE NURSES' ALUMNAE ASSOCIATION OF THE SAMARITAN HOSPITAL held its annual meeting on May 25. The eighteen members of the graduating class of 1920 were the guests of the evening. Eight new members joined the Beneficial Society. Endowment Fund Committee reported \$22 paid into the fund during May. Mrs. Jean Norris has been appointed instructress in the Army School of Nursing, and is at Fort Sheridan, Ill. **Roxborough.**—ON MAY 27 THE ALUMNAE OF ST. TIMOTHY'S HOSPITAL planted two trees on the hospital grounds, one in memory of Edna E. Place, who died in the service, and one in memory of Katherine L. Tait, who died in April, 1920. **Germantown.**—THE ALUMNAE ASSOCIATION OF THE GERMANTOWN HOSPITAL have had as speakers for their last three meetings Dr. Laura Cornell, Miss E. Miller and Dr. R. C. Rosenberger. The Alumnae gave a benefit in May at the Colonial Motion Picture Theater for the Nurses' Endowed Bed Fund. The proceeds realized from the sale of tickets were \$328.75, and from donations, \$477.75. **Morristown.**—THE ALUMNAE OF MONTGOMERY HOSPITAL entertained the graduating class at a banquet and dance on June 10. On May 4 a card party and dance were given by the Alumnae, at which \$574 were realized for the endowment fund. The total is now \$759.00. **Pittsburgh.**—THE GRADUATING EXERCISES of the Presbyterian Hospital were held on May 27, for ten nurses. Dr. B. F. Farber and Dr. J. M. Thorne gave the addresses. THE ALLEGHANY COUNTY CENTRAL DIRECTORY FOR NURSES is now under the auspices of the Private Duty Nurses' Section of District Association No. 7.

Rhode Island.—THE RHODE ISLAND LEAGUE OF NURSING EDUCATION AND THE STATE NURSES' ASSOCIATION held a combined meeting on June 23. Reports of the Atlanta convention were read. It was voted to have sections in the State Association on Private Duty, Public Health and Industrial Work. It was voted to have a committee on the Relief Fund; Miss E. F. Sherman was appointed chairman. **Providence.**—THE RHODE ISLAND HOSPITAL NURSES' ALUMNAE met on May 18. Arrangements were discussed and plans made for a course in parliamentary law, to be given in the early autumn. Miss Linda Richards was present, and spoke on the standards and ideals of the profession, and of Miss Nightingale's influence in her own life and work. At the meeting on June 29th, Grace MacIntyre told the story of the Siberian Unit of which she was a member. The regular monthly meeting of the Providence Branch, Guild of St. Barnabas was held on June 11. Mrs. Alice Ingolsby Bliss Massey told of her work in a Texas parish. THE HOMEOPATHIC HOSPITAL ALUMNAE had a reunion dinner on June 14, at which the graduating class and the superintendent were guests of honor. There were thirty-four present. The fourteenth commencement of the Homeopathic Hospital was held on June 18, for a class of eight. A very interesting address was given by Jean Reid, who did social service work during the war at Vosges-Vittel. A combined meeting of the RHODE ISLAND LEAGUE OF NURSING EDUCATION and the STATE NURSES' ASSOCIATION was held in June. The graduating exercises of BUTLER HOSPITAL were held on June 8, for a class of eight. Sara E. Parsons gave the address, in which she decried the tendency to lower training standards, even though the shortage of nurses is so marked. The annual meeting of the Alumnae Association was held on June 1. Mrs. Bertram C. Kemp was reelected president.

South Carolina: Columbia.—At the graduating exercises of COLUMBIA HOSPITAL SCHOOL FOR NURSES addresses were given by Dr. W. S. Currell, president

of the University of South Carolina, and Dr. William Weston, president of the Columbia Hospital Association. A class of sixteen nurses received diplomas. Each member of the class was given a year's subscription to the AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NURSING by the alumnae. Miss McKenna, superintendent of the training school, wrote a sketch of the life of Florence Nightingale, which was read from all the pulpits in Columbia on May 9th.

South Dakota.—THE SOUTH DAKOTA STATE ASSOCIATION OF GRADUATE NURSES held its fourth annual convention in Mitchell on June 15, 16 and 17. The following papers were read: The Teaching of Practical Nursing, Luvie Gunyon; Infant Welfare, Audie M. Carr; The Nurse as Health Teacher. Blanche Townsend, of Minneapolis, gave a talk on Home Hygiene and Care of the Sick; Nell Peterson told of the Peace Program of the Red Cross. On the morning of the 16th a series of round tables were conducted. Sections for Private and Public Health Nursing were formed within the Association, with Carrie E. Clift and Ellen McArdle as chairmen. In the evening Red Cross moving pictures were shown. A sketch of Sophia F. Palmer was read, followed by remarks of appreciation for the encouragement and help that she had given the Association during the time that the bill for state registration was in progress. A business session took up the greater part of the third day. A report of the Atlanta convention was read by Mrs. Elizabeth Dryborough. The Association voted to grant a scholarship of \$250.00 for a course in Public Health Nursing at the State University of South Dakota, which opens in September. The principal work of the Association for the coming year is to be the recruiting of student nurses for the training schools of South Dakota. The officers for the coming years were elected as follows: President, Lillian Zimpher, Aberdeen; vice presidents, Merlin V. Wilkin, Madison, and Georgene Shedd, Lead; recording secretary, Carrie E. Clift, Rapid City; treasurer, Myles W. Hickok, Yankton. Forty-two dollars was added to the Relief Fund.

Texas.—THE TEXAS GRADUATE NURSES' ASSOCIATION held its annual meeting in Austin, May 4-6, one of the most interesting and best attended it has ever had. The first morning was given to routine business, the invocation, an address by the Mayor, response to welcome, reports of secretary and treasurer, showing the association to be in splendid condition, address of welcome by the president, Miss E. L. Brient, of San Antonio, report of the delegate to Atlanta, appointment of committees and adjournment. The afternoon session was given up entirely to papers, most of which were short and apropos. The districting of the state as suggested by the American Nurses' Association was thoroughly discussed, and a committee appointed to present a tentative plan before adjournment of the convention. The matter of the state law was discussed and a legislative committee appointed to draft an amendment to the present law to be presented at the next session of the Legislature. There being so much business to discuss, an evening meeting was arranged, given up entirely to discussing the changes in the constitution and by-laws as suggested by the American Nurses' Association. In the afternoon, after the meeting adjourned, the nurses were taken about the city for an auto ride and were given a delightful musical program by the pupils of the Blind Institute. The morning session of May 5th was given to the League of Nursing Education. Papers were read and discussed on the following subjects: Social Welfare of the Student Nurse, Affiliation of Small or Special Hospital Training Schools. A round table was conducted and the following questions discussed: "Will it be possible to conduct a first class training school on the old methods of doctors' lectures?" emphasizing the more importance of placing more reliance on the

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text book plan and recitation for student nurses than on lectures, and a discussion of the advisability of recommending that the States Board of Examiners embody an examination in Practical Nursing. Motions that Practical Nursing and Ethics be included as subjects for examination were carried. The next question for discussion was: "How can schedules for class and lecture work be arranged to fit in with ward work and other duties for an eight-hour day?" Following this discussion it was decided that a letter be sent by the League to the board of directors of all training schools in the state requesting them to install the eight-hour law. One other important question discussed was: "How can communities be interested in their schools of nursing?" This resulted in the decision that publicity be procured through newspapers and women's clubs. Miss Holliday, of Dallas, was reelected president of the League. The afternoon session was conducted by the Public Health Department. Papers were given by Mrs. Grace Engblad, of Dallas, Jane Duffy, of Texas University, and A. Louise Dietrich, of El Paso, on "The Nurse as a Citizen," bringing out the fact that to be a good nurse one must be a good citizen. This was followed by a talk by Dr. Harrison, head of the State Board of Health, and by a talk on the Inter-Church Movement, by Dr. Hiram B. Harrion, of Houston. He too urged that nurses interest themselves in political matters. A sail up the beautiful Colorado River was given, with a chicken supper and dancing. This was most welcome and restful after two strenuous days of discussion. On the morning of May 6, reports from the committee were heard, reports of county associations, an address on Public Health Nursing and Americanization, by Miss Gearing, of the University of Texas. At this meeting a committee for the Nightingale Memorial was appointed. At the afternoon session officers were elected. Galveston was selected as the next meeting place. A beautiful wrist watch and basket of flowers were presented to Retta Johnson, the retiring secretary and treasurer. Throughout the entire convention there was the most congenial cooperative spirit displayed, and the reception at the Governor's mansion was a most fitting ending to the meeting.

Vermont: Montpelier.—The annual meeting of the VERMONT STATE NURSES' ASSOCIATION was held on May 19. Florence E. Miller read a very fine paper on "Current Nursing Legislation." Mrs. Rose A. Lawler gave her report of the Atlanta convention. Officers for the coming year were elected as follows: President, Elizabeth Van Patten; vice president, Elizabeth Holmes; secretary, Rose A. Lawler; treasurer, Catherine Kingsley.

Washington.—THE WASHINGTON STATE GRADUATE NURSES' annual meeting was held in Yakima, May 19 to 21, when the following officers were elected: President, Mrs. Jeanette Sigerson; secretary, Anne Buman. **Tacoma.**—In observance of the one-hundredth anniversary of Florence Nightingale's birth, the class of 1920 of the TACOMA GENERAL HOSPITAL entertained the girls of the senior class of Lincoln and Stadium High Schools at the hospital. The guests were shown the entire hospital and Nurses' Home, and later a reading from the life of Florence Nightingale was given. It is hoped that the reception will stimulate interest in nursing as a profession among these young women. **Seattle.**—The twentieth annual commencement of the SEATTLE GENERAL HOSPITAL was held on May 12, for a class of nineteen. Addresses were given by Dr. Herbert C. Ostrom, Professor Clark P. Bissett, the Rev. Canon Bliss and Margaret Platt. THE NIGHTINGALE CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION in Seattle took the form of a banquet at which more than 500 persons were present. Toasts were given on the life and work of Miss Nightingale by Dr. Herbert H. Gowen and Dr. J. B. Eagleson.

After the banquet, tableaux were presented showing events in the life of Miss Nightingale and scenes characteristic of the various organizations allied with the Red Cross.

Wisconsin: Milwaukee.—THE COMMITTEE OF EXAMINERS OF REGISTERED NURSES held an examination on June 22 and 23. One hundred twenty-seven nurses took the examination. Practical demonstrations were held for the first time in Wisconsin, at the different hospitals. The committee has adopted a registered nurse pin, the design being a silver gray badger with the letters R. N. in cardinal enamel. **La Crosse.**—DISTRICT ASSOCIATION No. 7 held its annual meeting on May 19 and elected the following officers: President, Elsie Burkhardt; vice presidents, Stella Brakke and Mrs. Eva Wolf; secretary, Mrs. Mary Patterson; treasurer, Mrs. Nellie Pierce; directors, Myra Kimball, Mrs. Brant Starnes, Theodora Hansen. Sixty-eight nurses of La Crosse marched in the Memorial Day parade, in memory of the nurses who died in the service. Four overseas nurses led the march. The commencement exercises of the ST. FRANCIS' HOSPITAL SCHOOL OF NURSING were held on June 9. Diplomas were conferred on twenty-five graduates by the Right Reverend Bishop Schwebach, D.D. Dr. J. A. L. Bradfield presented each graduate with one year's subscription to the AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NURSING. The annual meeting of the ALUMNAE ASSOCIATION was held on June 9 and 10. The following officers were elected: President, Sophia T. Paulus; vice-presidents, Marie T. Klees and Mary M. Buck; secretary, Sister M. Beata; treasurer, Mary C. Regan. On June 11 the alumnae gave a picnic for the graduating class. **Fish Creek.** THE NATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR PUBLIC HEALTH NURSING held a Public Health Nursing Institute at Fish Creek from July 15 to 29. Class room work and round table discussion covered the following subjects: Principles of Public Health Nursing; Public Health Administration Programs; Sanitary Science; and Problems in Social Work and in Community Needs as Related to Nursing.

Wyoming: Cheyenne.—THE WYOMING STATE NURSES' ASSOCIATION, at a recent meeting, elected the following officers: President, May Stanley; vice-president, Mrs. M. C. Kimball; secretary-treasurer, Etta Linn. There were fifteen members present, and after the business meeting, Agnes Cogan, State Supervisor of Public Health Nurses, gave a very interesting and profitable talk on this work in the state. A social hour was enjoyed at the close of the meeting.

BIRTHS

On May 6, in Chicago, a son, Edwin, Jr., to Dr. and Mrs. Edwin Miller. Mrs. Miller was Blanche Guthrie, class of 1912, Presbyterian Hospital, Chicago.

On May 16, in Chicago, a son, John H., to Dr. and Mrs. James McClelland. Mrs. McClelland was Julia M. Goodman, class of 1915, Presbyterian Hospital, Chicago.

Recently, a daughter, to Dr. and Mrs. Harold F. Hickey, of Denver, Colo. Mrs. Hickey was Alena Clark, class of 1916, Wesley Hospital, Chicago.

Recently, in Indianapolis, a daughter, to Dr. and Mrs. Elmer Funkhouser. Mrs. Funkhouser was Margaret Gerin, class of 1917, Indianapolis City Hospital.

Recently, in Indianapolis, a daughter, to Mr. and Mrs. Baily. Mrs. Bailey was Mary Blanche McIlvaine, class of 1908, Indianapolis City Hospital.

On May 4, at Howard Hospital, Philadelphia, a daughter, Miriam, to Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Barnes. Mrs. Barnes was Abigail Bassett, class of 1915, Howard Hospital.

On December 28, 1919, a son, Richard Ogden, to Mr. and Mrs. George C.

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Thomas. Mrs. Thomas was Bertha Pratt, class of 1907, Presbyterian Hospital in Philadelphia.

On April 13, in Nashville, Mich., a daughter, to Dr. and Mrs. C. K. Brown. Mrs. Brown was Bessie Lofdahl, class of 1915, Chicago Policlinic Hospital, Chicago.

Recently, a son, to Mr. and Mrs. William D. O'Brien. Mrs. O'Brien was Mildred Ferguson, class of 1915, Illinois Training School, Chicago.

On May 20, in Junction, Ill., a daughter, to Mr. and Mrs. Hiram W. Clayton. Mrs. Clayton was Bertha F. Walden, class of 1913, St. Luke's Hospital, Chicago.

On May 4, a son, to Dr. and Mrs. Nagel. Mrs. Nagel was Gertrude Reim-sell, class of 1918, St. Elizabeth Training School for Nurses, Youngstown, O.

On June 2, a daughter, to Mr. and Mrs. Charles William Doerr. Mrs. Doerr was Margaret Loram, class of 1916, Allegheny General Hospital, Pittsburgh.

On February 7, a daughter, Mary Elizabeth, to Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Lidster. Mrs. Lidster was Lena Barge, class of 1915, Lutheran Hospital, Sioux City, Ia.

On April 10, a daughter, Ella May, to Mr. and Mrs. Richard Thomas. Mrs. Thomas was Martha Larson, class of 1918, Lutheran Hospital, Sioux City, Ia.

On June 1, to Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Wagner, a son, Richard James. Mrs. Wagner was Helene Framstad, class of 1914, Presbyterian Hospital, Chicago. Mr. and Mrs. Wagner now live in Philadelphia, Pa.

On June 10, a daughter, to Captain and Mrs. Arthur Bowen. Mrs. Bowen was Alice Ames, class of 1915, Presbyterian Hospital, Chicago. Mr. and Mrs. Bowen now live in Camp Pike, Ark.

On June 22, in Akron, Ohio, a daughter, Betty Jane, to Mr. and Mrs. S. L. Moore. Mrs. Moore was Vera Hoverman, class of 1915, Lutheran Hospital, Ft. Wayne, Ind.

On June 30, in Kendallville, Ind., a daughter, Zoe Charleen, to Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Miser. Mrs. Miser was Johanna Klotz, class of 1914, Lutheran Hospital, Ft. Wayne, Ind.

On May 31, a son, to Mr. and Mrs. Charles P. White. Mrs. White was Cora Whitby, class of 1917, Charity Hospital, Norristown, Pa.

Recently, a daughter, to Dr. and Mrs. John Leedom. Mrs. Leedom was Mary McGorry, a graduate of the Samaritan Hospital, Philadelphia.

Recently, in Athens, Ohio, a son, to Dr. and Mrs. C. E. Howe. Mrs. Howe was Florence Hardwick, class of 1917, Metropolitan Hospital, Blackwell's Island, N. Y.

In June, in Great Bend, N. Y., a son, to Mr. and Mrs. William K. Peck. Mrs. Peck was Imogene Miles, class of 1912, Metropolitan Hospital, Blackwell's Island, N. Y.

On June 14, in Southampton, N. Y., a son, to Mr. and Mrs. H. Davis Ives. Mrs. Ives was Elsie M. Young, class of 1911, Metropolitan Hospital, Blackwell's Island, N. Y.

On July 1, in Cedar Rapids, Iowa, a daughter, Jane, to Dr. and Mrs. Charles Huber. Mrs. Huber was Bess Josefek, class of 1918, St. Luke's Training School, Cedar Rapids, Ia.

On June 6, in Altoona, Pa., a son, Samuel Ray, to Mr. and Mrs. Sam Det-wiler. Mrs. Detwiler was Statia Dougherty, class of 1915, Altoona Hospital, Altoona, Pa.

MARRIAGES

On May 15, in Philadelphia, Ardell Stone, class of 1914, Howard Hospital, Philadelphia, to Lawrence Thompson.

On June 2, Pearl Yocum, class of 1918, Charity Hospital, Norristown, to Harry Hunsberger. Mr. and Mrs. Hunsberger will live in Philadelphia.

On June 9, in Providence, R. I., Eleanor Dill, class of 1912, Rhode Island Hospital, to Edward L. Hail. Mr. and Mrs. Hail will live in Providence.

On July 3, in Providence, R. I., Ella M. Hollingsworth, class of 1911, Rhode Island Hospital, to Samuel Willmott. Mr. and Mrs. Willmott will live in Providence.

On June 19, in Providence, R. I., Annie Schenk, class of 1916, Rhode Island Hospital, to Currie Hiram Wiles. Mr. and Mrs. Wiles will live in Norway, Me.

On June 23, in Tucson, Arizona, Margaret M. A. Coutanche, class of 1910, Rhode Island Hospital, Providence, to Arthur Garfield Schnabel, M.D. Dr. and Mrs. Schnabel will live in Tucson, Arizona.

On June 7, in Winnipeg, Manitoba, Florence Stidston, class of 1915, Presbyterian Hospital, Chicago, to Harry Coppinger, M.D. Dr. and Mrs. Coppinger will live in Rolin, Manitoba.

On June 15, in Parry Sound, Ontario, Helen Mary Haight, class of 1920, Presbyterian Hospital, Chicago, to Captain Edward F. Malkin. Mr. and Mrs. Malkin will live in Ontario.

On June 15, in Oshkosh, Wis., Ruth Johnson, class of 1919, Presbyterian Hospital, Chicago, to J. O. Balcar, M.D. Dr. and Mrs. Balcar will live in Orient, Ill.

Recently, Frances B. Hampton, to D. D. McCosh. Mr. and Mrs. McCosh will live in Toronto, Canada.

Recently, Anna M. Morgan, to C. A. Young. Mr. and Mrs. Young will live in Chicago.

Recently, Frances B. Hall, to C. E. Wickerson. Mr. and Mrs. Wickerson will live in Flint, Mich.

Recently, Mabel Bright, to Mr. Knight. Mr. and Mrs. Knight will live in Poplar, Montana.

Recently, Marion Watson, to Martan Harris. Mr. and Mrs. Harris will live in Chicago.

Recently, Mrs. Lillian Eggert, to Mr. Geist. Mr. and Mrs. Geist will live in Joliet, Ill.

Recently, Olga E. Burita, to W. Easter. Mr. and Mrs. Easter will live in Oak Park, Ill.

Recently, Bertha Walden to Hiram Clayton. Mr. and Mrs. Clayton will live in Junction, Ill.

On June 19, Maud Murray, class of 1910, Illinois Training School, to John Kimball, M.D. Dr. and Mrs. Kimball will live in Idaho.

On June 19, Estelle Taylor to Robert Wallace Campbell. Mr. and Mrs. Campbell will live in Chicago.

On June 10, in Paterson, N. J., Marion Lucile Case, class of 1916, Passaic General Hospital, Passaic, N. J., to Harold Clement. Mr. and Mrs. Clement will live in Paterson.

On July 3, Alice Wood Triplett, a graduate of Centenary Hospital, St. Louis, to W. C. Musick. Mr. and Mrs. Musick will live in St. Louis.

On June 17, Nannie Cline, class of 1910, West Pennsylvania Hospital, Pittsburgh, Pa., to William Russell. Mr. and Mrs. Russell will live in Okundgee, Oklahoma.

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On July 1, in New York City, Florence M. Blake, Kensington Hospital, Philadelphia, to George C. O. Haas, Ph.D. Mr. and Mrs. Haas will live in New York City.

Recently, in Providence, R. I., Mary E. Tynan, class of 1914, St. Joseph's Hospital, Providence, to Henry E. Irish. Mr. and Mrs. Irish will live in Pawtucket, R. I.

On June 26, in Ashland, Pa., Elizabeth S. Lessig, class of 1917, Lankenau Hospital, Philadelphia, to Lehman Heebner DeLong. Mr. and Mrs. DeLong will live in Paulsboro, N. J.

On July 1, in Russellville, Ark., Fern Schnell, class of 1918, St. Luke's Training School, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, to Dugald L. Quinner. Mr. and Mrs. Quinner will live in Russellville.

On July 4, in Burlington, Iowa, Bertha Troxel, class of 1920, St. Luke's Training School, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, to Earl A. Ellis. Mr. and Mrs. Ellis will live in Cedar Rapids.

On April 24, in New York City, Adelaide B. Woods, a graduate of the Mountainside Hospital, Montclair, N. J., to Henry Osborne.

On April 13, Lucy P. Jackson, class of 1911, South Mississippi Infirmary, Hattiesburg, Miss., to George A. Bolt. Mr. and Mrs. Bolt will live in Greene, N. Y.

Recently, Laura Bryant, of Huntington, W. Va., to J. Congdon Beatty. Mrs. Beatty was an army nurse at Camp Jackson, South Carolina.

Recently, Sylvia Watts, of Logan, W. Va., to George Godby.

Recently, Mary Frances Hill, class of 1917, Princeton Hospital, Princeton, W. Va., to J. Pettigrew Wright. Mrs. Wright was a Red Cross nurse at Camp Jackson, S. C., during the war. Mr. and Mrs. Wright will live in Logan, W. Va.

Recently, A. Harriet Van Alstine, class of 1914, Illinois Training School, Chicago, to Captain James Scott Edmonston of Scotland.

Recently, B. S. O'Donnel, class of 1918, Illinois Training School, Chicago, to John William Thornton, M.D.

On April 20, in Minneapolis, Minn., Lydia Bragstad, of Canton, S. D., to Paul L. Smithers, of Kalispell, Mont.

On May 18, in Salt Lake City, Mary Agnes Lang, class of 1910, Emergency Hospital, Carbondale, Pa., to George A. Brown. Mr. and Mrs. Brown will live in Cumberland, Wyoming.

On April 8, in Chicago, Mabel Champion, class of 1911, Presbyterian Hospital, Chicago, to G. H. Kennedy. Mr. and Mrs. Kennedy will live in Chicago.

On March 3, in Chicago, Jennie DeJong, class of 1919, Presbyterian Hospital, Chicago, to L. H. Kiel, M.D. Dr. and Mrs. Kiel will live in Chicago for the present.

On June 1, in Ashley, Mich., Viola Smith, class of 1915, Augustana Hospital, Chicago, to Nat Brown. Mr. and Mrs. Brown will live in Chicago.

On June 5, Anna V. Johnson, class of 1917, Augustana Hospital, Chicago, to Carl N. Rylander. Mr. and Mrs. Rylander will live in Chicago.

On June 3, in Missoula, Montana, Ebba Anderson, class of 1919, Augustana Hospital, Chicago, to Arthur Larson. Rev. and Mrs. Larson will live in Astoria.

Recently, Maria Siebrandts, class of 1917, Augustana Hospital, to C. E. Herfer.

Recently, Helga Sandberg, Augustana Hospital, to C. Wagner. Mr. and Mrs. Wagner will live in Bay City, Mich.

On February 25, in Kansas City, Mo., Ruth Roske, class of 1918, Iowa

Methodist Hospital, Des Moines, Ia., to Frederick C. Medd. Mr. and Mrs. Medd will live in Omaha, Neb.

On March 6, Martha Wokosin, class of 1917, Lutheran Hospital, Sioux City, Ia., to Jesse Fagner. Mr. and Mrs. Fagner will live in Sioux City.

Recently, Hildegard Schamber, class of 1914, Lutheran Hospital, Sioux City, Ia., to T. Frackett. Mr. and Mrs. Frackett will live in Washington, D. C.

On May 16, in Cushing, Okla., Florence Maitlen, to John W. Wilson. Mr. and Mrs. Wilson will live in Cushing.

On May 10, Rachel A. Jackson, class of 1915, Allegheny General Hospital, Pittsburgh, to William F. Stanley. Mr. and Mrs. Stanley will live in Pittsburgh.

Recently, Mrs. Nora Stevens, class of 1911, Illinois Training School, Chicago, to Daniel B. Langford. Mr. and Mrs. Langford will live in Honolulu.

Recently, Angeline Campbell, class of 1911, Illinois Training School, Chicago, to Edward H. Campbell. Mr. and Mrs. Campbell will live in Honolulu.

On May 17, Mary Dunlap, class of 1918, St. Elizabeth Training School, Youngstown, O., to James McGlew.

On April 5, in Hartford, Conn., Mary Leary, class of 1916, St. Francis Hospital, Hartford, to J. J. Finn. Mr. and Mrs. Finn will live in Springfield, Mass.

On May 14, in Lamar, Colo., Hattie Leona Johnson, class of 1913, El Reno Sanitarium, El Reno, Okla., to Jay V. Saylor, D.D. Dr. and Mrs. Saylor will live in Lamar, Colo.

Recently, in Salem, Ore., Stella M. Hartman, class of 1916, Samaritan Hospital, Philadelphia, to Frank Otto Schalek. Mr. and Mrs. Schalek will live in Sheridan, Ore.

On April 8, Ella M. Zimmerman, class of 1893, Orange Memorial Hospital, Orange, N. J., to Michael Winter. Mr. and Mrs. Winter will live in Highland, N. Y.

On February 7, in Pittsburgh, Miss Ila Banning, class of 1919, Allegheny Hospital, Cumberland, Md., to Thomas Graham, of the same class.

On February 11, in Paris, Texas, Eunice Siler, class of 1915, St. Mary's Infirmary, Galveston, to Arthur Howard Fish. Mr. and Mrs. Fish will live in Beaumont, Texas.

Recently, in San Antonio, Texas, Catherine E. McConkey, Army Reserve Nurse, to Gene L. Engle. Mr. and Mrs. Engle are living in Tulsa, Okla.

On May 29, Mary E. Beach, class of 1917, Broad Street Hospital, Oneida, N. Y., to William F. Smith. Mr. and Mrs. Smith will live in Oneida, N. Y.

On June 7, Etta Sara Huntley, class of 1913, Broad Street Hospital, Oneida, N. Y., to John Arthur Beach. Mr. and Mrs. Beach will live in Cleveland, N. Y.

On June 8, in Stamford, Conn., Jane Leona MacEntee, class of 1917, St. Francis Hospital, Hartford, to Joseph Edward Gallagher. Mr. and Mrs. Gallagher will live in Stamford, Conn.

On June 9, in Winsted, Conn., Anna Josephine McGill, class of 1915, St. Francis Hospital, Hartford, to Hugh Alexander McGinnis. Mr. and Mrs. McGinnis will live in Montreal, Canada. Miss McGill was an anesthetist at St. Francis Hospital for four years.

On April 22, Josephine Kelly, class of 1917, Rhode Island Hospital, Providence, R. I., to Alfred Matthews. Mr. and Mrs. Matthews will live in New York City. Miss Kelly served as an Army nurse during the war.

On May 26, in Ely, Minn., Edith Trezona, class of 1919, Presbyterian Hospital, Chicago, to Wallace H. Budge, M.D. Dr. and Mrs. Budge will live in Logan, Utah.

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Recently, Eva Amber Parsons, class of 1908, Iowa University Homeopathic Hospital, Iowa City, to Henry W. Willard. Mr. and Mrs. Willard will live in Bates City, Missouri.

Recently, Wilhelmina Lynaugh, class of 1915, St. Joseph's Sanitarium, Mt. Clemens, Mich., to M. F. Penfield. Mr. and Mrs. Penfield will live in Pocatello, Idaho.

Recently, Roslyn Anne Potter to Roy Taylor Lorish. Mr. and Mrs. Lorish will live in Chicago.

Recently, Florence Griswold to Robert Craig. Mr. and Mrs. Craig will live in Radisson, Wis.

Recently, Irene E. Savary to F. V. Murray. Mr. and Mrs. Murray will live in Minneapolis, Minn.

Recently, Ruth Amelia Pearson to James M. Schenber. Mr. and Mrs. Schenber will live at Fort Worth, Texas.

Recently, Emma E. Sudhoff to Ad Strouf. Mr. and Mrs. Strouf will live in Milford, Nebraska.

Recently, Cora Estelle Stom, class of 1915, Altoona Hospital, Altoona, Pa., to Henry Elvin Schoenfelt. Mr. and Mrs. Schoenfelt will live in Evansville, Ind.

On June 16, Eva A. Beers, class of 1916, Lutheran Hospital, Ft. Wayne, Ind., to Adelbert Metzger. Mr. and Mrs. Metzger will live in Gresham, Ohio.

On June 3, in Pittsburgh, Pa., Margaret Ellen Hollar, class of 1916, Presbyterian Hospital, Pittsburgh, to Orren Sidney Thompson. Mr. and Mrs. Thompson will live in Dexter, Michigan. Mrs. Thompson served eighteen months in France with Base Hospital No. 27.

On May 29, in Pittsburgh, Pa., Margaret Fleming McIlvar, class of 1914, Presbyterian Hospital, Pittsburgh, to S. Paul Warner. Mr. and Mrs. Warner will live in Hartford, Conn. Mrs. Warner served eighteen months in France with Base Hospital No. 27.

On June 4, in Grove City, Pa., Florence Howe, class of 1919, Presbyterian Hospital, Pittsburgh, to the Rev. J. E. Kidder, Knoxville, Tennessee. Rev. and Mrs. Kidder have been appointed missionaries to China under the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions and expect to leave for their field of labor about August 1, 1920.

On June 1, in Syracuse, Ind., Lena Ott, class of 1916, Indianapolis City Hospital, to Harold L. Walter. Mr. and Mrs. Walter will live in Bremen, Ind.

On February 28, in Cliftondale, Mass., Betty J. Lundholm, class of 1915, New England Deaconess' Hospital, Boston, to Samuel N. Karrick. Mr. and Mrs. Karrick will live in New York City.

On March 13, in Lancaster, Pa., Irene Lillian Tallon, class of 1919, Miriam Barnert Memorial Hospital, Paterson, N. J., to Harold R. Hanson. Mr. and Mrs. Hanson will live in Paterson.

On May 15, in Paterson, N. J., Elizabeth Greenwood, Miriam Barnert Memorial Hospital, Paterson, N. J., to Jesse J. Harvey. Mr. and Mrs. Harvey will live in Paterson.

On June 12, in New York City, Mary Agnes Meyers, graduate of the New England Hospital, Boston, to Joseph N. Levins. Mr. and Mrs. Levins will live in New York. Miss Meyers had been superintendent of nurses at Long Island Hospital, Boston Harbor, and later, industrial sanitary inspector for the New York City Department of Health.

On June 26, Pauline Marie Franz, class of 1918, Lutheran Hospital, Ft. Wayne, Ind., to Paul Saxman. Mr. and Mrs. Saxman will live in Akron, Ohio.

On October 15, Hiroko Seki, class of 1909, Brooklyn Hospital, Brooklyn, N. Y., to the Rev. Takeshi Ukai. Rev. and Mrs. Ukai will live in Tokio.

On December 19, Christina MacMillan, Brooklyn Hospital, Brooklyn, N. Y., to Franklin O. Day. Mr. and Mrs. Day will live in Fort Worth, Texas.

Recently, Eva LeVegne, class of 1909, Brooklyn Hospital, Brooklyn, N. Y., to Dr. Louissier. Dr. and Mrs. Louissier will live in Minneapolis.

Recently, in Uniontown, Pa., Edith Mae Sickles, class of 1912, Protestant Episcopal Hospital, Philadelphia, to John A. Rutter. Mr. and Mrs. Rutter will live in Uniontown. Miss Sickles served overseas with Base Hospital 34.

Recently, Mary Kathryn Lotz, class of 1914, Protestant Episcopal Hospital, Philadelphia, to Earl DuBois. Mr. and Mrs. DuBois will live in Philadelphia. Miss Lotz served overseas with Base Hospital 34.

On April 3, in Media, Pa., Grace L. Calvert, class of 1915, Protestant Episcopal Hospital, Philadelphia, to Paul B. Bender, M.D. Dr. and Mrs. Bender will live in Philadelphia. Miss Calvert served overseas with Base Hospital 34.

On May 26, in Philadelphia, Edith Mae Gardner, class of 1913, Protestant Episcopal Hospital, Philadelphia, to John D. Paul, M.D. Dr. and Mrs. Paul will live in Philadelphia.

DEATHS

On June 11, in Baltimore, Md., Mrs. Cecelia Barry Emerson, of a paralytic stroke. Mrs. Emerson was a graduate in the class of 1906 of the Maryland Homeopathic Hospital. She was a most successful private duty nurse and will be greatly missed.

On February 29, at the Bell Memorial Hospital, in Rosedale, Kansas, S. Milo Hinch, class of 1900, New York Hospital. Miss Hinch did institutional work all of the time after her graduation except for about six months of private duty nursing. She was in charge of the operating room of the New York Hospital for three years, Supervisor of nurses at the Children's Hospital in San Francisco for several years, and had been Superintendent of the Bell Memorial Hospital for several years previous to her death. She was an unusually capable woman, a strong character, and will be greatly missed by her many friends and by the profession.

On May 13, at Rush Hospital, Philadelphia, Irene M. Everson, class of 1918, Philadelphia General Hospital. Miss Everson was an energetic worker, and will be missed by all who knew her.

On June 2, at Brooklyn Hospital, Brooklyn, N. Y., of shock following an operation, Jeanette Mix, class of 1919, Brooklyn Hospital. Miss Mix held a position in the Hospital, and was much thought of by all.

On December 20, 1919, at her home in Stockholm, Sweden, of influenza, following a long illness from anemia, Mrs. Fritz Lanner. Mrs. Lanner was Annie Anderson, class of 1892, Illinois Training School, Chicago.

On June 21, in Hartford, Conn., Anna O'Leary, class of 1919, St. Francis Hospital, Hartford. After her graduation Miss O'Leary was instructor of nurses at St. Agnes Hospital, Hartford. She was always a favorite with her associates. Though a great sufferer at times, her patient, cheerful attitude will long be remembered.

On April 28, in Nobleboro, Me., Mrs. Chester Hall, class of 1907, Augusta General Hospital, Augusta, Me. Mrs. Hall was Sarah E. Barstow.

On February 11, in Wauwatosa, Wis., of pneumonia, Mrs. Martha Eliza Baker, class of 1885, Illinois Training School.

On April 12, in Pasadena, Calif., Mrs. Leslie Hathaway Hull, class of 1897, Illinois Training School.

In February, at the home of a sister in Charlotte, N. C., of cardiac complications, Gertrude Jones Cosce, class of 1901, Mission Hospital, Asheville. She is mourned by a large circle of relatives and friends.

On May 9, at her home in Southampton, Ontario, Canada, Janet McVittie, class of 1917, Hahnemann Hospital, Rochester, N. Y.

On May 12, in New York City, Cornelia B. Bristol, class of 1889, Bellevue Hospital Training School for Nurses. Miss Bristol was a woman of strong character, and a nurse of unusual ability. She was active in the affairs of the Alumnae Association, of which she was president at the time of her death. She did private duty nursing, making mental cases a specialty, but recently had been a member of the Bellevue Social Service Staff.

Recently, Emma Oberkircher, a graduate of the Lutheran Hospital Training School, St. Louis, Mo.

On April 6, at Huntingburg, Ind., of tuberculosis, Katherine Diers, a graduate of the City Hospital, Louisville.

In February, in Seattle, Wash., of shock, Alice Maude Holmes Phelps, widow of Edward Phelps. Mrs. Phelps was a graduate of the Rhode Island Homeopathic Hospital, Providence, R. I., class of 1900. She had only been married a short time, and survived her husband by but a few days.

Recently, at Henrotin Hospital, Chicago, Mrs. Emma Hayes Specht, a member of Garfield Park Alumnae. Her associates look upon her death as a great loss to the training school.

On May 1, Elizabeth C. Sanford, an early graduate of the Rochester General Hospital, Rochester, N. Y., and a former night superintendent at that hospital.

On June 25, at her home in Bellevue, Kentucky, Kathryn Quaing, class of 1913, Speers Memorial Hospital, Bellevue. Since her graduation Miss Quaing has been engaged in public health nursing. At the time of her illness she was a member of the Social Unit Staff in Cincinnati.

BOOK REVIEWS

IN CHARGE OF

GRACE H. CAMERON, R.N.

A NURSES' HANDBOOK OF OBSTETRICS FOR USE IN TRAINING SCHOOLS.

By Joseph Brown Cooke, M.D.; 9th Edition. Revised and Enlarged by Carolyn E. Gray, R.N., and Philip F. Williams, M.D. J. P. Lippincott Co., Philadelphia. Price \$3.00.

It is nearly twenty years since the first edition of this text book was given to the public. In all this time it has been most favorably accepted and generally used. In the 7th edition, the arrangement and text were considerably changed and new material added to bring it up to date. And now, this 9th edition shows the same careful revision, increasing its educational value materially. The text is written and arranged primarily for the nurse, and presents the subject in a logical, clear, concise manner with careful details of nursing procedure. A section on Pre-natal Nursing has been added to the chapter on the Management of Pregnancy, while new colored plates and illustrations help to make the book a present day authority on this subject.

ARTERIOSCLEROSIS AND HYPERTENSION, WITH CHAPTERS ON BLOOD PRESSURE. By Louis M. Warfield, A.B.; M.D.; F.A.C.P. Third Edition. C. V. Mosby Co., St. Louis. Price \$4.00.

Since the first edition of this book in 1908 so many changes have occurred in the theory and practise of medicine and the allied sciences that this third edition presents almost a new book. The author expresses himself confidently, drawing conclusions from a long experience. He quotes from others only at rare intervals, and has written a practical guide to a greater knowledge of this important condition. Much new material and many new figures have been added. The chapter on Blood Pressure has been expanded, and entirely new chapters on Associated Cardiac Irregularities, and Blood Pressure in its Clinical Application have been added. The book is in the usual attractive and substantial binding, with good paper and clear type.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION

Iowa.—The State University of Iowa announces the establishment of a School of Public Health Nursing in its College of Medicine. A one-year course, including theoretical and field work, will be offered, beginning in September, 1920. Helena R. Stewart, Ph.B., R.N., has been appointed director of the school.

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